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ng they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held re-aponalble for unpaid sub-scription sent in by them.

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Only duly elected and ap-

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

labor Class-Unconsciousness Goes Down Before Capitalist Class-Consciousness.

e Franklin Association of Feeders No 23, Havi g Class-Cons lou I/ Organized Against their Employrs, Lose from that Moment the Scent of the Came they are Tracking-In a Conflict with their Employers, the Accept as Arbitrator an Excrescence of the Class of their Exploiter, Sath Low, and are Promptly Downed.

"Class-consciousness?-Pooh!" Thus ses the saying with many of the orkingmen. They think that the prinle of "class-consciousness" is a finen Socialist theory, based upon false ons;-and, proceeding from and their own "practical" views, they their heads bumped regularly. An at illustration of the power of scious interest on the part of capitalist class, and of the evil reof class-unconsciousness on the ert of the working class was furd this week.

dispute arose between the Frankciation of Feeders, No. 23, and Typothese (Employers', Associa-

The feeders in the employ of the & Ridge Printing Company, this ity, struck in January of last year beause the employers refused to pay 114 a week on runs of 50,000 or over. On runs of less than 50,000, the scale \$12 a week. This lower scale was established away back in 1882, when the press machinery had not yet reached its present development, and runs 50,000 and over were not yet known. Since then, however, machinery in this department, keeping step with machin-ery elsewhere, has wrought prodigious hanges, greatly increasing the pro-metivity of Labor. In sight of this ncrease, the feeders employed on the presses at the Fless & Ridge Printing Company demanded higher wages. the paltry increase of \$2 for runs of 50,000 and over 'The company refused,

and a strike ensued.

Here we have the essential manifestation of the class striggle between the
Working Class and the Capitalist
Class. The Capitalis, Class, in the possession of the indispensable means of production, not only keeps to itself a large share of the wealth under any given conditions, produced, by the Working Class, but it demands for, and working Class, but it demands for, and keeps on absorbing unto itself all the increase in the productivity of Labor that improved machanisms of produc-tion (art and science, to which these capitalists contribute nothing) make

John Stuart Mill said somewhere that it was doubtful whether inven-tions and machinery reduced the toil of a single man, and Marx supplementd this imperfect statement by adding: who has to work for his living." making the sentence read: It is doubtful that machinery and inventions reduced that machinery and inventions reduced the toil of a single man who works for his living. The Fless & Ridge Company proceeded upon the theory that underlies the statement. Improved presses, producing with a given number of hands more than older presses, shall not redound to the benefit of the workers by reducing their hours of work; such presses shall redound to the benefit of the capitalist who will thus have so much more plunder. The employes of the company did not deonly a share, a small share, in the Increased productivity of their labor; and the conflict broke out. So far, the workingmen proceeded

apon the correct class lines. But they did so only instinctively. How short a distance instinct alone can serve as a trustworthy guide on the cut-up and confusing field of sociolity, and how necessary training and education are to pick one's way on that field, the striking employes reveal by their subsequent conduct. They agreed to arbitrate, and upon whom as an arbitrator?—upon one of the most pronounced scences of the very class they fighting—the ex-coffee-cornerer. how College President, SETH LOW. The arbiter was true to his class: his elsion contains this passage:

Since 1881 the size of presse has an greatly increased and their rapidby of movement greatly quickened, but of these things the union's scale takes no account. If after sixteen years the discrimination against long is still in controversy, it must be r because it is inherently unreasonable or because the whole scale is too high."
All of which means, that the in-

ressed wealth, produced by improved resses with quickened rapidity and of ed size, belongs in no way oducer, but to the class th he producer. to its theft-based ownership of he means of production is in conduc-ion to live in idleness and increasing axis, Seth Low decided against the

The Franklin Feeders' Association See 23 are now smarting under a de lest that none but class-unconscious nemen can suffer. They have been led by a correct instinct in organ-ling against their employers; but be-yed that point, they lost the scent of the same they started to track. Their samization does not recognize the ir-repressible struggle there is between its own Class and the Capitalist Class;

CLEVELAND, O.

A Municipal Ticket and Uncompro-mising Declarations.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13.-The city convention of the Socialist Labor party met to nominate candidates for the municipal elections and issue its con-

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

we, the members of the socialist La-bor party, in convention assembled, re-indorse the National and State plat-forms of the Socialist Labor party. As citizens of this republic, we view with amusement the wild attempts of

for the enrichment and glory of a ty-rannical and oppressive capitalist

strike and boycott by the capitalistic courts is but the logical "expansion" of the "ineprialistic" class, and its brutal injunction, police clubs and bristling bayonets are merely the convenient weapons used to beat down wages and drive the working class into an industrial to the convenient weapons used to beat down wages and drive the working class into an industrial feudalism, more galling than chat-

condition we register our most empha-tic protest in a most pronounced man-

We assert, furthermore, that the enactment of alleged "labor laws," to re-main dead letters upon the statute books or to be declared unconstitutional, or not in conformity with com-mon law practices by the courts, are mon law practices by the content of the but temporary expedients, at best to if possible, quiet the agitation of the working people for their rights, and are meant to mislead and betray men. Experience proves that even "labor Experience proves that even "labor laws" are not worth the paper they are printed on.

ple against the confusing hubbub of municipal reform, which the office-seeking politicians are conjuring up for the purpose of gaining the spoils of office. It is a fraud and meant to deceive with the tinsel of the phrases

THE TICKET set in the field is this:

> For Treasurer: PETER C. CHRISTIANSEN. W. F. STEER.

For Prosecutor of Police Court: JOE T. S. COWEN. For Justice of the Peace:

For School Council: MRS. BARBARA BANDLOW.

MRS. LIZZIE E. CHRISTIANSEN.

FRANK BEYER.

the New York Bar Association by Edward G. Whitaker contains this pas-

If this is not talking out of school. what is it? Here we have a "legal limb" of our élites, having, through his profession, unexcelled opportunities to ascertain the change that Socialism brings against the moral instincts of our "Pillars of Law and Order," giving his testimony and confirming the conclusions that Socialists arrive at

through an other door.
Thou hast said well, Edward G.

Chas. Hartzhein will lecture on "Misery and Progress" at 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, this Sunday evening:

SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

Look at this Picture

Bulletin of Luxury!

Mrs. Astor, of Col. Astor fame, gave last night at her residence, on Upper Fifth avenue, the ball which she has been accustomed to give for many years during the Winter season. The annual Astor ball has, in fact, become a fixed feature of recurring Wipter seasons in New York.

For last night's ball Mrs. Astor issued about 400 invitations, and there were about 300 guests present. She has given larger balls in the past and has herself alluded to last night's affair as "a small dance," while her cards of invitation bore the legend "small dance" upon them. The affair, however, in lavishness of appointment and decoration, and in the prominence of the guests who attended it, must be considered a ball in the general acceptation of that term.

The guests began to arrive at 11 p. m., many coming directly from the opera, which they left before the final curtain fell on "Lohengrin." The ball was not preceded, as was the Vanderbilt ball of last Friday, by a number of large dinners, so that the public at the opera saw many of the handsomest gowns worn at the ball in the boxes at the Metropolitan. Again, as at the Vanderbilt ball, numbers of the guests ame in automobiles, and there was a large and wierd procession of these electric-propelled cabs up Fifth avenue from 11 p. m. until midnight.

That part of the Astor residence in which Mrs. Astor resides-the two houses, her own and her son's, Col. John Jacob Astor's, being really oneis called the north house, and there the guests of the evening were received. They entered a circular hall of Caen stone of a creamy tint, at the back of which was the famous stairway of marble, with its full-sized female-figures by Ritter and its exquisite carvings. Unlike the Cornelius Vanderbilt house, the reception and drawing rooms are on the first floor, and there is no rez de chaussee. The ceiling of the hall reaches to the roof. The decorations of the drawing rooms were simply palms and American Beauty Palms and clusters of Easter lilies, pink carnations and bridesmaid roses filled the halls. The guests, when they had laid aside their wraps in the dressing rooms upstairs, descended the marble staircase and entered the drawing rooms and salons.

Mrs. Astor received alone in the great drawing room. After the guests paid their respects to their hostess they went into the ball room, which is also the pleture gallery. This is a noble apartment, and last night, lighted as it was by myriads of electric bulbs, its walls hung with fine canvases and adorned simply but richly with palms and roses, it presented a most beautimodeler of the numerous figure pieces including the quaint Caryatides which half support the ceiling. These figures stand upon the cornice, twenty feet from the floor, and no two are alike, although it is said that Sandow posed s a model for several.

as a model for several.

The picture gallery is exquisitely paneled, the cellings are very high, and the top is surmounted by a dome, illuminatel by a clever device of electric lights. The room itself last night hardneeded the floral decorations. Its gilded panels and frescoes, its numer-ous figures, and the heads of famous artists over each panel, with the admirable light, make it an ideal art gal-

The south house, that occupied by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, was also thrown open last evening, and there in the great dining room supper was served at round tables, on each of which was a centre piece of orchids. The other rooms were used for conversation and promenading. Music was furnished by Lander's orchestra and the Hungarian Band. The cotillion was quite a large one, and required two leaders, who were Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Harry Lehr. The favors were ex-tremely dainty, and comprised silver baskets, and paper cutters, canes, baskets, and paper citters, cames, pipes, pin cushions, portemonnales, fans, gold and silver belt buckles, clusters of roses, boutonnières, and broad satin ribbons, with jeweled or-

The menu of the supper, which was furnished by Sherry, was as follows:

Bouillon en Tasse.
Cotelettes de Volaille Perigeux.
Filet de Boeuf aux Champignon Farcle.
Pommes Surprise.
Terrapin.
Canvasback Duck. Hominy Croquettes.
Pate de Fole Gras en Croute. Salade
Oriental.
Glace.
Merveilleux.
Fraises Fondantes. Mandarius Glaces.
Petit Fours. Bonbous.
Marrous. Cerises Fondants.
Vina, Méet & Chandon Imeprial Brut.
Apollinaris.

And then at This.

The Supply Committee of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee require the co-operating interest of those who can give employment to men whom the committee seeks to succor until they can become breadwinners, and none of its protégés would consider any employment too humble. The aims of the Supply Committee are set forth in this extract from one of its circulars:

It is perhaps unknown to the large number of persons employing labor of all kinds, that there are hundreds of honorably discharged soldiers, with the very best references and records, who are entirely dependent upon the charities of the community or of the Red Cross Relief Committee, and that they have been from day to day doing everything in their power to secure work, and find that all of the positions have been filled that they left when they went to the front. It seems a great twong that these men should be thus thrown upon the charities referred to, and we feel certain that if their condition were more generally known, with the fact that by applying to the Red Cross Supply Committee, at 100 William street, positions in every line of trade can be filled by these honorably discharged soldiers, there would not be such suffering as is now wirnessed.

At the office of the committee yester-

At the office of the committee yesterday were dozens of deserving applicants for employment. All had been saved from actual famine and the grasp of Winter. There were few who did not wear at least a part of a United States uniform. Many shivered in khaki suits. A few were so feeble that they could hardly stand. Among those who successfully ap-

plied for ald was a bright Kentucky lawyer, who abandoned his practice to go to the front, and who found himself without funds in this city. He had cheerly tackled a broom during the snow blockade, and smilingly accepted a letter which secured him a job at ice cutting up the Hudson.

An endeavor is making to secure a tégés of the committee at the Mills Hotel in Bleecker street. Members of the committee say that the plight of not a few is the fault of employers. who, when the men went to the war made the promise of reinstating them in their positions when they returned. but failed to keep it.

Miss Mary Clark, of the State Charities Aid Association, was the chief speaker at the meeting of the New York Mothers' City Club. "Homes for the Homeless" was the topic under discussion.

"There are a great many young mothers with babies sent out daily from the maternity hospitals," said Miss Clark, "who have no one to care for them. There are only about onethird of these unmarried mothers, but it seems to be the fashion for some men to disappear just as soon as they are out of work. There are only two things for a deserted mother to do-put her baby in an institution or take it her baby in an institution or take it with her and try to support it. If she tries the first she intends to take the little one out as soon as she can, but she soon becomes accustomed to being

separated from it, and leaves it there.
"Babies cannot stand the life of an instituion; they need the individual care that the mother gives. We have collected statistics at Randall's Island. and 98 out of every 100 babies under six months old taken there without their mothers die and there is a larger death rate among the foundlings, for they all die. A baby that is not re-claimed or adopted within the first few months dies. The institution child with one parent is more desolate than an orphan, for there is no chance of its being adopted; the parent will not consent to that and when it is sixteen it goes out all unprepared to fight life's

"If the mother takes the baby it is very hard for her, for she is not strong, and is not apt to be a skilled work-

woman. "There is no city in the world that pauperizes its children like New York. We pauperize 35 out of every 117 in the population, while in Philadelphia the proportion is about 1 in 2,000, in Boston 1 in 850, and in London something like 1 in 450. We have double the number of paupers of any city in the world." the world."

A novel case is before the Chicago Courts. C. S. Becker, a waiter, is to answer to a charge of stealing fruits. and pastry from the hotel, he will ask the court to decide a curious question the court to decide a curious question of ownership. Becker is charged with having appropriated to his own use two apples and two macaroons which were left on a table after a party whom he had been serving had finished their meal. He told the manager that he considered that in taking the apples and meagrages he was only taking and macaroons he was only taking leavings and that he wanted them for his wife and little boy. Both are dannis wife and fittle boy. Both are dan-gerously ill. Becker was taken to jail and not allowed to see them and kept locked up three days until his mother could procure a bondsman. Meanwhile the little boy was expected to die at any moment. The value of the edibles taken is about 4 centr

SECTION HAVERHILL.

Official Statement on its Position in the Local Turmo I.

The Socialist Labor party, in view of the many questions which are asked every day with reference to the recent municipal election, and because of the municipal election, and because of the further fact that it is styled by many a "Socialist" victory, coupled with the knowledge of the existence of two dis-tinct political organizations, both-of which are called "Socialists," together with the confusion of thought which with the confusion of thought which results therefrom, makes this public statement addressed to the working class especially, that further confusion may be avoided upon this question which to-day engages the attention of so many minds. That we may cor-rectly understand what constitutes a Socialist party, it is essential that we first find out what is Socialism. In all the countries of the world wherever the countries of the world, wherever the International Socialist Labor party has its organization, Socialism means the collective ownership and operation of all the means of production. I. c., the land and capital of the nation. It means the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. It therefore fol-lows that to be a Socialist party the organization which parades liself as such must stand upon a clear-cut work-ing class platform, unhampered by capitalist or middle class programmes. such as colonization schemes, furmers programmes, potato patches or single tax, or public ownership schemes, a la Glasgow, which simply transfer the ownership from the capitalist stockholders to the capitalist taxpayers, thereby intensifying their ability for exploiting the working class by placing at the command of capitalism all the means and powers of government, to be used whenever the working class refuse to longer submit to this up-to-date method of fleecing. To be a So-cialist party it must oppose the further exploitation of the wage slave, whether the exploiter be the trust magnate or the small manufacturer or farmer. To be a Socialist party it must admit and defend the philosophy upon which the international movement is corner-stoned, the class struggle, which, briefly stated, is that under capitalism society is divided into two distinct classes, of people with diametrically opposed interests, a possessing class of capitalists, amongst which is distrib-ted in various forms and uncomal

shares, the ownership of the whole ex-isting wealth, including the land and machinery of production, together with the commodities which must be consumed in the sustenance of life; a dispossessed or proletarian class, who own nothing but their labor power, which is useless unless exerted upon nature through the muchinery of production. Since machinery is owned ex-clusively by the capitalist class, each proletarian must sell his labor power to a capitalist or association of capi-talists in order that he may obtain the necessaries of life. Of the wealth produced by his labor power, the portion which he receives is called "wages." The other part is appropriated by the capitalist and is called "profits." As wages naturally depend upon the com-petition amongst the working class, and this competition increases with the displacement of labor by machinery, each capitalist conducting his business with a sole view to his own imme-diate profits and without regard to the public welfare, no provision is made for the re-employment of the labor dis-placed. Not only, then, is the rate of wages steadily declining, but the number of proletarians who must starve in enforced idleness is constantly increas-In other words, the struggle for existence amongst the workers be-comes more intense as inventive genius supplies the means of ever greater abundance with less and less effort. Thus you see that progressive competition is the law of wages, while progressive concentration is the law of capital. As the primitive tool devel-oped into the machine, the artisian was driven into the factory of some small capitalist, who in turn was driven out of business by his larger and more powerful competitor and so on, until the largest capitalists, unable to longer singly possess themselves of the vast machinery necessary to carry on in-dustry, unite into corporations and later into trusts. Concentration in productive industry necessitates a cor-responding concentration in distribu-tion agency or commerce. Thus-does individual capitalism develop into col-lective capitalism, less and less compe-litive, while individual labor develops

At last a point is reached where the class struggle culminates, a point "where to be or not to be" is the question of a majority of the people. The issue is plain. The instruments of collective labor must be owned collective ly for the benefit of the whole people ly for the benefit of the whole people.
That is the Co-operative Commonwealth. A Commonwealth in which
each worker shall have the free exercise and full benefits of his faculties multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization. Having thus briefly sketched the philosophy of the class struggle which indisolubly binds to-gether the class-couscious Socialist army of emancipation the world over in the ranks of the International Socialist Labor party, which is guided in its tactics by its scientific knowledge of the workings of capitalism deduced from "Capital," the life work of that createst discoverer of the 19th century, Karl Marx. With the torch of science we scrutinize closely the political organizations of this city which parade as "Socialists," and we find but one which complies wit these requirements, that is the Socialist Labor party. The army of emancipation the world over

into collective labor more and mor

competitive.

The Connecticut "Bureau of Labor" a Bureau of Humbug.

the Hands of the Capitalist Class, that Which is Originally Intended to Throw Light upon the Social Question is Turned into a Dark Lantern and Means to Debauch the Public Mind-The Spect of "Surplus Wealth' Velied with New-fangled Phrascsp—And Bouquets Thrown at Pure and Simpledom.

The 14th Annual Report of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics is just out, and is an interesting document in many ways. The Social Question, ever pressing forward for solution peeps out of every page, although the Commissioner, Mr. Samuel B. Horne, is doing his level best to hide it behind figures and shallow arguments.

Mr. Horne has invented a new word to get around the dreadful meaning of surplus value. He calls it "Industry Product."

Regarding the much talked about competition between the South versus the North, Mr. Horne is trying to prove that there is something in it, but gives the whole thing away as a swindle by the very figures he produces. The fig-ures show that there are at least two Southern States—Tennessee and Virginla-that pay higher wages to the textile workers than Connecticut, but, says Mr. Horne, their product is com-

paratively small.

Mr. Horne also proves with his figures that the Northern textile worker does almost as much work again as his Southern competitor, but, says Mr. Horne, that is probably due to the fact that there are more children employed in the South than in the North. The whole argument is proven a swindle by the figures, which show that in Massachusetts alone the total number of spindles increased by 400,000 more in the past ten years than in all the South-ern States put together. The exact figures are:

In Massachusetts the total number of spindles during the past ten years increased 2,460,522, while during the same period the total number of spindles in all the Southern States com-bined increased only 2,066,169.

The fact that the cost of production is larger in the South than in the North is sagely explained by Mr. Horace Wadlin of the Massachusetts Bureau as being due to the fact that the Southern mills are not so effectively organized as the Northern ones; in other words, wage slavery is not so far de-veloped in the South as in the North.

. The Connecticut Bureau also fur-nishes facts to show the age limit under which children may be employed in the North. In Connecticut, the law is rather

elastic and says children under 14 years who can not read or write must show a certificate from a school teacher that they attend an evening school be-fore they can be employed as wage slaves. As the average American child can read and write at 7, the law is cer-tainly very flexible and open to viola-

In Maine, children under 10 years may be employed, providing they at-tend school at least 4 months a year. In New Hampshire and Vermont, the age limit is 10 years. In Massachusetts 13, and in Rhode Island 12 years.

The Report speaks of the organized for its conservativeism, and says that there never was such perfect harmony between capital and labor as there is now, and then it also says: "At every session of our General Assembly, the workingmen of Connecticut appear fore that august body advocating the passage of laws which they assert are for the betterment of their condition."

for the betterment of their condition."

There are many letters published from officers of the various unions giving answers to the question, Does organized labor benefit the workingmen; and a more chaotic state of mind can not well be imagined upon the labor question than what is gleaned from those answers.

Carroll D. Wright has also an essay upon the subject in which this sentence "The knowledge of condiappears: "The knowledge of condi-tions as they are, THERE IS GROW-ING A NEW POLITICAL ECON-OMY." What this new economy is like, is shut out evidently by Mr. Hogne, who does not like the looks of that animal. The report proves what it proved last year also, that the number of wage slaves increases and the wages de-

The report has it that there are 105 a total membership of 10.737, of whom 1.232, or 114 per cent., were out of work in 1897. The report eulogizes Gompers' pure and simple organization, the Connecticut State Branch A. F. of L., and says that it numbers 80 organizations with about 5,000 members.

In all of the letters, however, the

statement is made that this organiza-tion has 17 affiliated unions. Fact is that the writer of these lines; who was secretary of that organization in 1892, has it on record that in 1892 this or-ganization had 52 affiliated unions with a total membership of 5.492, and it paid into Gompers' treasury that year \$64.57 per capita tax. It is not sur-prising then that the per capita tax was raised at Kansas City from % cent was raised at many to 5 cents per member.

M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass.

(Continued on page 25

(Continued on page 4.)

fession of political faith. The conven-tion was enthusiastic. Its

is as follows: We, the members of the Socialist La-

autiquated and corrupt old parties -labeled Democrat and Republican for convenience—in attempting to throw dust in the eyes of the people and dis-tract attention from the industrial problems with their clap-trap about expansion of territory or imperialism, which, to the mind of every thinking person, is a plain confession that the tariff and financial issues have been shelved and are no longer adequate to divide the working people at the polls; and we call attention to the fact, and historical development demonstrates its correctness, that the labor question will not be solved by the humbug is-sues of tariffs, silver or gold, nor expansion or non-expansion of territory, but only by the complete restoration to the working people of the tools of pro-duction and distribution, which are now produced and operated by labor

We assert that the outlawing of the tel slavery itself.

Against this despotic and uncivilized

ner-at the ballot box.

We also warn thinking working peothoughtless but well meaning voters.

The Socialist Labor party firmly rejects every proposition for compromise. denounces the tariff, financial and im-perialistic demagoguery, and reaffirms its declaration for the complete overthrowal of the capitalistic competitive system, and the substitution of the Co-

operative Commonwealth or Socialism. To this end we/invite able, conscientious, fair-minded and progressive people to join our party and prepare to

For Mayor: JOHN KIRCHER.

M. R. O'FUREY.

ROBERT BARTELS.

An address recently delivered before

In closing, I desire to say a few words upon what I consider the greatest existing evil in the administration of justice—the prevalency of the crime of perjury in legal proceedings—and to make one or two suggestions towards a partial remedy. The profession, I believe, generally concedes that perjury is at the prosent time the most prevalent and dangerous crime—and the most seldom punished. IT HAS COME TO SUCH A PASS THAT MEN. STANDING HIGH IN THE COMMUNITY, APPARENTLY THINK NOTHING OF SWEAR, ING FALSELY TO PLEADINGS, IN ORDER TO DELAY AND DEFEAT JUSTICE.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

THE PEOPLE

at 184 William Street, New York

- EVERY SUNDAY. -TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

As fer as possible, rejected communication sill be eturned if so desired and stamps ar

Entered as second-class matter at the New ork, N. Y., Post office on April 8, 1891.



SOCIALIST 'VOTE IN THE UNITED

-	1888 (Presidential)	.065
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Im	1897 (Presidential) 2	1.157
-	1994 31	1,128
la.	1896 (Presidential) 36	.564
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With this factor we must deal, recognizing that the trades union is an economic necessity; must now take our stand as to whether to olerate the traitors as in the past and so invite confusion, or to scourge these mercenary adventurers from the Temple which they disgrace. We must finally settle whether the trades union shall be a lever to raise the workers; or, as in the past, a lever, whose fulcrum is the neck of labor, to boost frauds, like Powderly, from the machine shop into a Commissionership of mmigration, and Gompers from a cigar factory into a lucrative office with prospects of capilalist favors as a reward for his rigid "conservatism."

ANTHONY MCDONALD. Scr'y. Prov. Tcxtile Workers, S. T. & L. A.

THEY SOWED THE STORM, NOW REAP THE WHIRLWIND.

Professor William Graham Sumner, of Yale, delivered in his city last Monday an impassioned, at times eloquent address against expansion. The title he chose for his discourse was catchy and appropriate: "The Conquest of the United States by Spain." He spoke with fervor against "Imperialism" as an evil that threatened to engulf the nation, he argued against the dreaded calamity with all the intensity that deep apprehension for the dark future prompted his mind to. His closing words were:

words were:

There is a saying that "Americans con do anything." Many are willing to run into a hole, trusting to luck and cleverness to get out. There are some things that Americans cannot do. Americans cannot make 2 plus 2 equal 5. You may answer that that is an arithmetical impossibility and is not in the range of our subject. Very well. Americans cannot collèce \$2 a gallon tax on whiskey. They tried it through many years and falled. That is an economic and notifical impossibility, the roots of which are in human nature. Americans cannot zovern a city of 190,000 inhabitants so as to get comfort and convenience in it at a low cost and without jobbery. The Fire Department of this city is now demoralized by political jobbery. Spain and all her passessions are not worth so much to you and me as the efficiency of the Fire Department of New Haven. The Americans Connecticut cannot abolish the rotten borough system. Americans cannot reform the persistent list. It is very doubtful, indeed if Austricans can keep up an army of 100,000 men in time of peace. Americans cannot assure the suffrace on agroes throughout the United States. Worse still—Americans cannot assure the suffrace on agroes throughout the United States. Worse still—Americans cannot assure the negro from the personal of the content of the property of the property

The attitude of Prof. Sumner as de nicted in this peroration is that of a man in despair at an approaching storm. To those who only now hear of him, his plight might inspire sympathy; to those acquainted with him through previous utterances his plight inspires justifiable delight: He helped to sow the storm and must now reap the whirlwind.

It is now about twelve years that Prof. Sumner has been delivering himself, off and on, on matters connected with the Social Question. Hardly one of these deliverances but helped lay the foundation upon which the present stupendous blunder of expansion is built, helped to sow the seed from which the present expansion flower is but a blossom.

The corner-stone of the present expansion dementia is quite well pointed out by Prof. Sumner, to wit, a notion that "Americans can do anything." or that "America is entirely unlike any other country." And this notion is one that Prof. Sumper belped to cultivate Again and again, his arguments against Socialism had that notion for a "clincher": unable to refute Socialism by reason, he regularly resorted to the clap-trap of "Americanism." thus seeking to raise a bar against Socialism by tickling, inciting and encouraging a national superstition that now, unable to do the anti-Socialist work ex pected of it, is producing its legitimate

Well may Prof. Sumner and his like tremble at the dark clouds that are gathering on the horison. In America. no more than elsewhere, do trees grow with their roots in the skies. "Americanism" is no hoodoo.

Lucien Sanial lectures this evening on "Territorial Expansion" at 2314 Second avenue, near 119th street.

GOOD-BYE, NEW PARTY-GOOD-

Last week, the Populist régime of Kansas went out, and Republican rule resumed sway in all the three departments of the Government. With its passing away in Kansas it has virtually passed away everywhere else. The Populist eclipse is not only total, it is permanent.

This is the season'to pass that Interesting movement in review. But the work should not be lightly undertaken, nor should the reviewer be limited to an article's space. A good-sized book would be needed to do justice to the subject. A few notes will, however, be here in place.

The cradle song or lullaby of Populism ran to the refrain: "Good-bye, old party: good-bye." The Republican, or Old Party, having sustained some defeats at the hands of Populism, the latter considered itself a permanent victor, and the Republican party permaneutly overthrown. It has turned out otherwise. And logically so.

In its march onward, Civilization may receive repulses, it may be driven back from points it has reached; but these repulses can only be temporary: a lower grade of Civilization can not in the long run prevail over a higher one. That, and nothing else, was the issue in the conflict between Populism and Republicanism. With all its vices that render it rotten-ripe for overthrow, Republicanism is the highest political expression of the social system founded on the private ownership of the machinery of production. In reaching this highest point in its development, the social system of private ownership in the machinery of production develops within its womb the germs of that higher order where competition for existence ,the animal-like struggle for life, can be done away with; where humanity, emancipated from the trammels of individualism, is at last capable, through co-operation, to develop the capabilities of its species. The capitalist system, in its highest expression, is the present conservative form of Social Development, a form whose continuance Civilization peremptorily demands, as the only means to preserve the conquests of the race, until, fully educated to its higher mission, the race itself shall be capable to lay aside that form as a scaffolding no longer needed from which to climb up to that higher structure—the Socialist Republic. The Republican party is the political upholder of the transitory. though needed, social system of capitalism.

Up against it Populism reared its read. But the programme of Populism was not the programme of the Social Order next in line of progress. It fought the Republican party, not as the political exponent of a social system that had survived its usefulness, but as-the political exponent of a social system that had degenerated; it sought, not the overthrow of the capitalist scaffolding so as to reach a high order. it sought its overthrow so as to bring things back to "American" conditions, to the times of the "Daddies,"-in short, it sought to drive Civilization back, make it forfeit all its conquests. Such a movement may have impetus enough to disturb the social equilbrium for a while; permanently it can accomplish nothing! sooner or later, and sooner than later, its forces are spent and things as they were regain predominance.

But, in taking the parallax of Populism, it should be contrasted, not with the political expression of the present Social Order only, it should be contrasted also with the political expression of the on-coming next higher Social Order. -the Socialist Labor party. Populism claimed for itself all the glo human aspirations, accordingly it numerously proclaimed its Socialistic. if not its Socialist, spirit. Its attitude in this respect is pregnant with instruction. As a movement of retrogression, it was necessarily a movement of deception. "SocialistIC" utterances, official and otherwise, were resorted to recklessly, but always under cover; the S. L. P. was to be captured by blandishments; and the baits that were used were baits to captivate the "reformers." In pursuit of this policy, Populism in Kansas adopted the Referendum and Initiative plank: "What more democratic do you want?" it asked in sight of the "stiff-necked" attitude of the S. L. P. Yet one of the last acts of the Kansas Populist Legislature that just expired was to DEFEAT A BILL FOR THE REFER-ENDUM AND INITIATIVE: As bait, the plank did first rate; but as a dying confession the truth was coughed up.

Good-bye. Populism; good-bye, thou wert an exhalation of the dead past. The present struggle of Civilization is not between WHAT IS and WHAT WAS; it is between WHAT IS and WHAT WILL BE.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire." some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an ele gant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontisplece. No Socialist. even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

McKinley having in regular Persian satrap style issued his orders to the Filipinos to submit to the military rule that it has pleased him to bestow upon them, the New York "Tribune," Republican, hastens to justify such conduct with this argument:

With this argument:
We have to deal with children in the matter of government, and are obliged to act accordingly. It is always foolish to let a child imagine that he controls the situation. So the order of the President, requiring immediate submission or subjection of the Insurrectionists, is the only one possible and for the people of the Philip, inc Islands is by far the best thing possible.

Have the officers and press of the Re-

Have the officers and press of the Re publican party fallen from grace? Has the party that "freed" the negro. whom, in a worse than child-state, it forthwith raised to the stature of political manhood, and to whom it forthwith entrusted the safety of several States, located, not thousands of miles outside of our boundaries, but located right within and at our very vitals,has the party that has such a record behind it, and boasts about it, calling itself the "party of great moral ideas," has that party dropped its morals?

No. The center of gravity of political morals is the material interests of a class politically organized. The material interests of the Old North required the speedy political enfranchisement of the negro: hence the pariah of the day before, was forthwith raised to political peerage; to-day, the material interests of that same Republican party would suffer if the Filipino is free: hence the heroes who, arms in hand have withstood Spanish domination, are to be reduced (if the thing is possible) to the level of pariahs.

Political and moral utterances are unintelligible unless scrutinized by the lamp of the material class interests of the utterer.

The theory upon which court clowns were once kept has not yet lost its force, neither have the clowns ceased to exist. Some one, it was found necessary, there should be to tell the truth with impunity; the result was the Clown, who, with his bells and baubles seemed inoffensive, and thus could utter truths inoffensively, in a manner as to bring them to the notice of those who cared to profit by them. Same conditions and causes, same result.

Our capitalist class enjoys regal power; those about it may not strike any but the attitude of obsequiousness; yet even it realizes the advantage of hearing the truth, provided only it be so told as to amuse it, leaving it free to take the hint or neglect it by affecting to look upon it simply as a joke. The clown in the retinue of the capitalist class is what Artenies Ward radjed the "jokist" in the funny magazines, or in the columns of the "business" papers.

Here, for instance, are two truths that proceed from our modern Clowns, and both of which have a sting that

goes deep. The New York "Life," an élite jokist,

gets off this: "I care not." said the Capitalist. "who makes the laws of the country, so long as I can help form the Trusts,"

And the Clown in the Indianapolis, Ind., "Journal" throws out the remark: "Our duty to humshity." said the Cornfed Philosopher, "demands that we should administer the affairs of the weak and oppressed, and our duty to ourselves demands that we should get mighty good pay for the job."

Ruskin we think it was who suggested that, if one wants to test the integrity of the principles of a publication, he should read, not merely down the column, but across the page. An honest, and therefore consistent, publication will reveal no inconsistencies: a dishonest, and therefore inconsistent, publication will not only contradict itself, but by some occult dispensation of providence, the contradictions will appear on the same latitudes of the paper.

Mr. James Duncan, a dyed-in-thewool Labor Fakir, furnishes a striking verification of the above theory in his paper, the Baltimore, Md., "Granite

In an editorial in which he attempts for refute the irrefutable arguments in favor of the class-conscious economic and political struggle of Labor, made by the Corresponding Secretary of the Barre, Vt., Local Union of Granite Cutters, Mr. Duncan says:

There is no reason to believe that the manufacturers will raise objection to our legislation, for it is founded on justice and equity.

This passage occurs at about the middle of the 4th column on the 4th page of this month's issue. Exactly opposite thereto-at about the middle of the 6th column on the same 4th page -, the following declaration turns over the signature of the identical

We consider it one of the first duties of organized labor, and all friends of labor, to take an emphatic stand against the unjust and tyrannical power of the courts, and against the growing evil of government by injunction, which threatens to subvert the liberties of the working people of America, and that we call upon Cougress to fully investigate the cases where injunctions have been issued against workingmen and to provide such laws and remedies as will prevent such arbitrary use of power by the courts.

It takes an ignorant and disreputable Labor Fakir, in pursuit of his own private interests at the cost of the rank and file of the working class who keep him alive, to so put his foot into his own mouth: to declare, in one place, that the justice and equity of the workingman's demands is a guarantee of the capitalist's acceptance of those de mands, and, in an other place on the self-same page, urge the workers, as their first duty, to secure legislation against the injustice which that same capitalist practises against them through his Courts!

Fire them our projects right?

Fire them out, proletarians!

THEY DON'T WANT TO SPOIL THEIR GAME WITH THE CAPITALISTS.

[New York "Vorwaerts," German Organ of the S. L. P.1

In the December issue of the "International Wood-Worker," whose Editor, Thomas J. Kidd, was elected in Kansas City a member of the Executive of the American Federation of Labor we find the following characteristic outpouring on the occasion of the dis-posal of a strike in Minneapolis:

The men were out only a few days when the company gracefully withdrew the notice of reduction. The manager of the Bousfueld Co. has had an excellent record for the past twenty-seven years, and during all that time there has been complete harmony between him and those in his employ. The union men entertain no animosity towards him, FEELING THAT HE WAS ACTING IN A MANNER TO BENE-FIT HIS INSTITUTION; at the same time they felt justified in taking the stand they did, because it menaced their bread and butter. IT CAN BE NO INJURY TO THE WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTIRERS IF THEIR EMPLOYEES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY ORGANIZE AND INCREASE WAGES. It will simply mean a slight in WAGES. It will simply mean a slight crease in the prices of their produ Something that the consumer will have objection to pay.

This endeavor of propitiating the capitalists towards the workingmen is characteristic of the whole attitude of the pure and simple trade unionist. Not in polites only, but also in their economic tactics, they are guided by the principle that they must not place themselves in irreconcilable opposition to the capitalists.

As to politics, the principle was given expression to at the convention of the American Federation, by the delegate who declared: "If we bind ourselves to any 'ism,' it will be useless to petition Congress or the State Legislatures for laws." The pure and simplers only mean to beg for crumbs of charity, candy-sticks, from the present ruling class; hence, they may not hostilize the ruling class with the tactics of the class struggle, but, on the contrary, must give the ruling class to understand that, for the sake for an occasional stick of candy, they are ever ready to forget the usual horse-whip-pings meted out to them, even to kiss the hand that swings the whip.

To what extent the pure and simple leaders are intent upon disowning. even in their economic tactics, the spirit of the class truggle (the assertion of which would prove to the capital-ists the uselessness of the occasional sticks of candy), has been shown by the miners' organization in the most striking manner. The passage quoted above reveals the fact that the leadership of the wood-workers takes the identical sorry posture. And this posture, which denies the class strug-gle and, along with that, the whole foundation of the Labor Movement, did not now for the first time find expression in Kidd's organ. The article in the December issue of the "Interna-tional Wood-Worker" might have been considered as an accidental slip, all the more in view of the insignificance of the occasion. But this article is a repetition of former "implorations for harmons," and must be indeed to harmony," and must be judged to-gether with them.

In the August issue of his paper, Kidd reported the settlement of wood-workers' strike in Oshkosh. the course of that strike, several bloody conflicts took place. One of this was before the factory of Robert McMillan & Co. The strikers were attacked by the scabs and deputy sneriffs, and one of the strikers was killed by the machinist of the firm with a blow over his head. This incident was promptly utilized by the capitalists to induce the Governor to call out the militia. Thus the capitalists became masters of the situation, and they condescended to allay public sentiment that was strong against them.

The firm of McMillan & Co. was the first to settle. After the strikers had undergone another clubbing by the police, the other firms likewise arrived at an agreement with the strikers. What these settlements amounted to what these settlements amounted to may be inferred from the circumstance that, in the December issue of the "Wood-Worker," only one Oshkosh firm is mentioned as a union place, and this one was either not at all, or not prominently, engaged in the conflict of last summer. Nevertheless. Kidd wrote on the settlement of the Oshkosh strike as follows:

strike as follows:

The military stayed in the city for a week, and before it left an excellent agreement was made with the McMillan Co. In this connection we desire to pay our concern. So far as we could learn he was the only employer who was assaulted. Yet, notwithstanding the assault made upon him, and the assault by the way, which was UNPROVOKED [belt remembered that this is the identical manufacturer whose employee struck a striker dead!] he showed himself to be a big man, a BROAD-MIND-ED AND A GENEROUS MAN, by throwing aside whatever personal feelings of antaconism he ci) might entertain to those who opposed him, and made an agreement that was highly satisfactory to the men as well as to himself.

that was highly satisfactory to the men as well as to himself.

Then again we note the unfortunate cellision between the police and the strikers on August 4. Shortly after this the settlement with the manufacturers was made.

The battle is over now and we sincerely trust that THE BEST OF FEFLING WILL AGAIN PREVAIL BETWEEN THE MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR, EMPLOYES.

Here we see the trade union leader

so anxious not to spoil his game with the capitalists that he pardons them the murder committed on Labor and the calling out of the militia; nay, that he even expresses his humble gratitude on the ground of their not having althe point of reconciliation by the at-tempt of their workingmen to resist them. Instead of preaching the class struggle to the workers, he impresses upon them the wrongfulness of looking upon the capitalists, who had just beaten them down, as enemies; and he argues that the workingmen should rather be happy that the capitalists tild not consture their strike as a class struggle, and did not proceed to greater extremities, than there activates did. extremities than they actually did. That is tantamount to telling the workingmen that neither in their econ mic struggles should they proceed recklessly against the capitalists; that recklessly against the capitalist they they should not go too far, lest they wholly forfeit the good will of the capitalists.

Such is the spirit that characterizes the whole conduct—political as well as economic—, of the pure and simplers. Where this spirit prevails, an aggressive movement, and that means a La bor Movement, is quite out of ques

The Hessians of 1776 Resurrected.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.-The willingness of the men of to-day to fight for \$13 a month, plus a uniform, embalmed beef and other delicacies, proves that thousands of men are so degraded, brutalized and impoverished by the infamous capitalistic system under which they live, that they will do anything their employer commands, so long as they are paid for the job. Manhood and independence are to them un-known qualities. Fighting the oppressor to-day, and the oppressed to-mor-row, is but a matter of business with them, and involves no fine distinction

That in this condition there is menace and danger to the workers or wage slaves of this country, cannot be denied, and one which it will be well for them to consider seriously in the near future, for these Hessian guns can and will be as readily turned on the wage slaves, as on Spanish sheep. whenever it suits their capitalist employers to do so.

Reduced to a science, it means that

tramps in uniform are to be used to look after the tramps in rags, both products of our barbarous capitalist system of production and distribution.

The capitalist blanket sheets, both Democrat and Republican, whom the workers love so well, and vote for, to enslave themselves, not having been sufficiently gorged with Spanish gore. are now howling for Aguinaldo gore and this valiant patriot stands ready with 30,000 determined men to prevent either Spanish or American flags be ing raised over the land of his birth.

He deserves well of all lovers of liberty, for oppression is still oppression, whether under the Spanish flag or the stars and stripes, and the here who fights for liberty is still a hero, even if his blow is levelled at this P. P. AYER.

"The Masters of the Bread."

Written for THE PEOPLE by Erin.1

Anger reigned in Milltown, the "Masters of the Bread" the Brend's to their wage slaves, this is what it said:
Our profit from your labor is now smaller than before.
A wage reduction unit ensue, ten per cent.
or more.
Competition is now heree and it's growing there still.
Warehouses are o'erflowing with the products of the mill:
To take this serious action we very much regret. (?) But the heralded prosperity has not arrived as yet." The wage slaves heard the news and were much dismayed;

They had often been bamboozled by "Protection" and "Free Tarde."
By "Silver Bugs" and Gold Bugs" and "the A. F. L. Brigade."
A meeting in the yillage was held that very night.
The question was "To be or not to be a fight?"
Men and women were assembled, children. fight?"
Men and women were assembled, children, too, were there.
Bubes upon their mothers' breasts, and brave men in despit.
Soon the meeting came to order, the chairman sadly said:

Fellow workers, we are wage slaves to these "Masters of the Bread,"
We are powerless to fight them on the 'OldTrades Union' field.
Too often we have tried it, and each time were forced to yield.
Too often we have followed 'Pure and Simplers' to defeat;
Too often we have suffered for a crust of bread to eat,
While our leaders got in 'office,' as reward for their deceit:
Yes, the Labor-Fakirs have betrayed us to the class'that is above us;
But Judas-like they kiss us still and tell us how they love us.

But we have a Socialist speaker I will introduce to you.

It is a class-conscious workingman, a New Trades Unionist, too.

Then the meeting gave attention to this honest, fearless man.

He was ostracised by "the Masters of the Bread," they had put him under ban, from the depths of ancient history the speaker now began

To trace social evolution and its effect upon man. mau. The patriarchial family, State feudalism, And their embryonic features were all brought into view.

Step by step he led them from the old tools to the new. to the new.

Showed them the path to freedom, told them what to do:

And each face that had been scowling showed an interest deep and true.

And they said unto each other: "I think he's right, don't you?"

In letters large these words appeared in full view to the meeting: "Proletarians. The Socialist Labor party sends to you its greeting: Your slavery's alght soon will pass, Demand the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class."

The wage slaves now in Militown are united The wage slaves now in Militown are united to a man.

They have organized a Section and are doing all they can

For the Socialist Labor party and the "New Trades Union" plan.

For their wives and children soon will come a happer day.

"The Masters of the Bread" will not have their cruel sway will not have their cruel sway.

When the Cooperative Commonwealth is ushered in to stay.

Now the moral of this story is that every workingman

Should join a Socialist Section as quickly as he can.

Vote the S. L. P. ticket and put the Labor Fakirs under ban.

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Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-I know so many good-hearted men and women ame the Socialists that, for their own sale the socialists that, for their own sales, I hope they will never live to see the victory of their party. That day must be a very sad day for them; they would find out how they miscalculated things; it would break their heavity.

it would break their hearts.
Uncle Sam—For instance?
B. J.—They overlook so many things.
For instance: they overlook the scale.
Now, one little question punctures your
Connective Commonwealth, so-called. will you do with the scab, see-

ing there are so many of them?
U. S.-What-WE would DO-with B. J.-Yes; what would you do with

U. S .- Do you know what a scab is?

B. J.—Course I do.
U. S.—Define the thing.
B. J.—A scab?—Well, he is a man—Yes, a scab is—Why, everybody knows what a scab is; what's the use of definition.

what a scap is; what's the use of densing him?

U. S.—Your difficulty in defining him shows the use of a definition. I'll help you out. A scab is a man, who either has no work or very poor work, and is willing to take the place that an other strikes against because that job, bad as it may be, is better than what he

now gets.

B. J.—I'll accept that definition. It suits me exactly. What are you going to do with him in your Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called?

U. S.—If you accept the definition of the country of

you must accept the denminary you must accept all that flows from it. B. J.—So I do!
U. S.—Then you must accept the calcusion that there is to-day virtually a condition of famine for many in the country.

B. J.-I'll grant that; there is not

enough for all; if you till some starting mouths you must take away from

U. S.—Expose THESE to starva-

B. J.—Just so; you would be robbing Peter to pay Paul, so to speak. U. S.—You are going much too fast; but I'm glad I gave you rope because you have now made clear to me what

it really is that troubles you. When you say "scab" you don't mean that. What you have in mind is a different question. You think there is not wealth enough for all:-B. J .- Just 80.

U. S.—No you think so from the presence of the scab, who, being ready to take a poor job, shows he is starving;—B. J.—Now you got it.
U. S.—And you conclude that, that

being so, somebody MUST starve B. J.-Correct.

U. S.-Did vou ever read about the \$2,000,000 outfit that old Leiter of Cal-cago just bestowed on his daughter.

he Vice-Reine of India, Lady Curson? B. J.—No! Did he? U. S.—Ves, besides her dower was about \$5,000,000.

B. J.—You don't say! U. S.—And did you ever read about the \$15,000,000 dower that Anna Gould took to the French Prince of Castellane? B. J.—The devil you say!

U. S.—And you probably never heard of the \$2,000,000 that Clara Barton of Detroit bought the Prince of Chimay B. J.-Where did you get all that

U. S .- And you evidently don't know that we of America are supporting about 200 other precious heiresses in royal style abroad?

J .- That's news to me. U. S.—Is it also news to you that our Astors in America give \$200,000 balls? That our Pierreponts spend in lexures.

several millions a year, and so forth. R. J. (greatly surprised)-You make U. S.-Now, do you imagine that all

these precious lonfers would starre even if 90 per cent. of this wealth, that Labor, and not they, produced were turned to the mouths now starving? B. J. (recovering from his surnrise

No: they would not starve. But that don't alter the case. There are so many starving now that, even if all the superabundance of the rich were transferred to the poor there still would remain wide-spread famine. What would 700 do with these starvelines in your Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called?

U. S .- You will admit that such transfer would afford some relief? R. J.-Ves. some.

R. J.—Ves., some.
U. S.—Well. to tell you what we would do with the scab in our "Opporative Commonwealth, so-called." I shall first tell you something else that will also be brand new to you. What we Socialists are really after, is not so much the wealth these capitalists common but the wealth these capitalists. ists consume, but the machinery of production that they have robbed society of. That machinery of produc-tion (we call it "Can'tal.") is canable of producing an abundance for all. It does not do that to-day, because the robber class of canitalists don't find their account in allowing it to do so Stripped from this private owner that prevents machinery from h as productive as it can, and no longer as productive as it can, and no longer needing the hordes of unproductive hirelines that capitalism breeds, no one need starve. He who will work will have the enjoyment of the abundance he produces. Where will the "scab" be then? In our "Co-oferative Commonwealth, so-called," there will be left only the word "SCAB," as a reminder of the dirty social system that we shall have overthrown. we shall have overthrown.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

WHAT ARE WE TO "CAPTURE"?

word on the Cattle-Market, Mis-called A. F. of L Co vention.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Some men are comedans by nature, and some foke hard for a living. We may place the F. of L. conventioners in the former days. A better farce was never layed, more graceful salesmen never layed, more graceful salesmen never layed, and the the fatal good nature and the days of the workdeplayed and the the fatal good nature antage, and the the fatal good nature and blind to death trust of the working class were never more in evidence. We the Socialists of this country, universely the socialists of the socialis define certain events for future refer-ace, and no matter what the "union recking" cry may be, we shall revert to them again and again, until the corkers have learned what they really in the name of the decaying shoe-

kers of Massachusetts, what was ion supposed to represent people who sork for a living? What was any one Massachusetts brigade doing there politics were tarred? George bor movement makes his living by bities, as do the "fathers" of other mings connected with trades unions. It is a sid but very true fact, that these "fathers" crop up every little rhile until they now outnumber the athers of a count or a duke made especially for the American market. And what is this International that sent Skeffington? Is that a joke also? There was an International which ided him over a period of hard luck, but it went the way of all pure and imple affairs when he stepped from necks of the workers to the velvet de necks of the workers to the verest d a government job. But matter is mutable, and even a change of labor states in office is advisable sometimes, and of late Skate Skeffington has been oking for a place to lay his head. It is strange but true that the leader

ften finds in the disadvantages and calamities of his class the chance that gives him a good thing, just the same as a pack of wolves falls upon the one that is hurt, or drops out of the ranks. The union that finds itself up against The union that finds itself up against the hard cold fact of a striker or a lockout, is the favorite stamping ground of the "leaders." When Brocks ton had to face the music, Brother Tobin sent out the most glowing reports of what we could win. Then shat we could win took the form of a state we could win took the form of a state with Tobin had other. good stiff defeat, but Tobin had other from besides his strike in the fire. THE DOUGLAS FACTORY HAD TAKEN THE STAMP." Let all men rejoice, let us stand on our heads, because if you make shoes for a living it is hard to stand on your feet. The news was heralded all over the counhews was heralded all over the country as an indication that prosperity had descended on the workers with a large descent. Mr. Douglas, clever advertiser that he is, dooked on the amount of free puffing that Mr. Tobin gave him with glee. Mr. Tobin spread the news broad-cast, other unions were that to a sand de likewise, the present the terminal termina told to go and do likewise, the men were congratulated, and—the Brockon strike was lost: yes, lost in such a way that the workers there are more at the mercy of the employer than ever, because the whole heart-rending weakness of the organization has been exposed in such a way that the empiopers will have even less respect than usual for it. But there is the Douglas victory? Victory! What is the victory of getting in some cases less than you got before? The uniform price list which was presented proves that a great blunder has been com-It may be the policy of non-Socialists to level down, but it is not our way of doing business. When the new price list was sent in to Mr. able saving could be made on lasting. This "saving." rest assured, did not come out of the employer, but was in reality a good cut-down on some grades of work. Mr. Douglas saw a way to gain advertising and to save money so he took the stamp, and there is no manufacturer who would not cover his goods a foot deep with stamps if thereby he could lessen the cost of production. What did the workers get out of all this? Nothing, ain the price they now receive.

the advertising given free at the expense of the workers. Another chapter was added in the shape of Harry Skefpush the "Union Label" goods. More advertising follows: Skeffington, one of the best known "labor leaders" was selling the goods among the people who had pushed him into a job. He turns up at Kansas City and amid much applause tells of the "victory" won by the shoe workers. He adver-lises the shoe for which he is agent, distributes literature giving the text of the agreement, has the delegates hurfor his employer, and while this professional work is going on, work for which Mr. Douglas paid, John Tobin, who is supposed to guard the interests of the shoemakers, nodded his approbation. Who paid Skeffington's expenses to that convention? There is no International, and if any we union paid, they simply cut we the expenses of one of Mr. nuclas' agents. Now, for an other destion, could it be that the manu-lecturer paid? We know not, it would

ave been worth while. sachusetts out-did herself in the legates sent this year. There must some special fitness in politicians cause we sent nothing else. During te last State campaign the Democrats that things were likely to go that things were likely to go addy with them sent out on the stump and with them sent out on the stump and the sent out of the sent out of

reary labor leader available. Lloyd aropped words from his lips sweeter than honey of "the Sopoclean bees which swarmed on lips of poets sleeping." There were no bees about George McNeill, though he spoke from the same platform, as did our old friend Skeffington. These three of a lind were nowarders to express the and were powerless to overcome the epublican lead, and the estimation in publican lead, and the estimated by the lich Lloyd is held is shown by the set that he ran away behind his at that he ran away bear all conchet. The rest were on par, all con-cted with some party, all working at all times for the interests of that. Say, When comrades look back with sarty. When comrades look back with sarty to the time when we were "bor-tour way" is the A. F. of L., let am for a moment consider what it would be possible to capture there.

Aré the delegates from Massachusetts to return to the constituents they do not possess, and tell them that the con-vention has declared for politics on class lines? The constituents of these men are the Democratic and Republi-can parties and the work that these men are the Democratic and Republi-can parties, and the work that these parties want done, rest assured, will be done while the workers continue to allow such men to manipulate the trades union movement. They have played us false so often that the story is now an old one. We have tried to revamp the old unions, we have tried to revise and bring up to date unions which existed in the minds and credenwhich existed in the minds and creden-tials only of the politicians who were sent to keep the tollers in line. The time came when the utter futility of all this was seen and then the S. T. & L. A. was at hand to help us. Do you think the cry and wall which went forth, did not come from men who were hit? The very venom of the attacks made proved that the new union is a weapon of great force. We have had enough of these jokes, with exponad enough of these jokes, with expo-nents of the capitalist parties as prac-tical jokers, and Mr. Gompers as the little joker. The time has come when a decided stand must be made against a state of affairs that not only makes an occurrence like that at Marlboro I said three months ago in these col-

umns that a Chinesse wall had been erected there, but that we would get it. We had not been allowed a hearing at Brockton—a pure and simple trick—but by main force we threw a speaker into Marlboro, and one of the most surprising lessons ever taught the workers of this country was given. We expected opposition, but what hap-We expected opposition, but what happened was in excess of the things usually in line. A politician, a man known throughout the B. & S. W. U. as a bitter opponent of progressive measures, was the leader, and when he had been sufficiently, filled by the "Socialistically inclined" Tobin he was size for any thing. ripe for any thing. A more dastardly and cowardly act could not be imagin-ed. Here is this man Murray who has opposed politics in the unions for years, and who has claimed that the workers should be "allowed to think for themselves"—a thing never denied them—who, when the union which he heads is on strike, dares not only to help capitalist parties, but in public opposes the entrance of one of our speakers on the field. How is this for letting the voters chose for themselves? This is one of the men we might send home from an A. F. of L. convention to teach Socialism. We sent a woman to speak in Marlboro, knowing that she was competent to give a scientific exposition of her subject, and yet when engaged in educating the strikers in methods which would make the suffering which comes with a strike impossible, the strikers, urged on by the words of this man Murray, turn on her like wild animals. A crowd can be forgiven for what it does in such a time of excitement, and when it believes its interests are at stake, but no man can be forgiven for playing upon the worse. she was competent to give a scientific be forgiven for playing upon the worse side of a crowd's nature. Above all, one who misrepresents a person who has a right to address that crowd is doubly criminal. Murray fears that if the Socialists

come into power he will have to go to work. He has placed himself on record, and will never again dure to ap-pear in a convention of shoe workers. He has played all around the issue during these years, but we have got him at last. He stands with Tobin, a confessed detractor, a person devoid of all understanding of the labor problem. unfit for the company of honest workers. We have had enough of incompetency, we must have methods which are strict enough to keep men honest

HAVERHILL. (Continued from page 1.)

only party which unhesitatingly takes only party which unhesitatingly takes its stand upon the class struggle, whose platform is international because it knows that to be successful it must be as broad as the system it seeks to over-throw and in harmony with the international programme; revolutionary because it stands for the complete annihilation of capitalism; Socialist because it is conscious of the trend of social evolution and uncompromisingly committed to the abolition of the wage committed to the abolition of the wage system; labor because it's platform is the only political platform in America pledged to the working class, and them, alone. Therefore, no other party in Haverhill Massachusetts or the United States is a Socialist party. All others are committed in whole or part to capitalist or middle class "reforms," which are as death to the workers interests. Such was the Greenback party with its finance reform. Such was the Populist party, now defunct, with its bogus public ownership reforms. Such is the Social Democratic party, now triumphant in this city, with its middle class, farmers' programme. Their utterances before and since election prove beyond a doubt that at best they are but a reform party, and as such they belong to the same class as their Populist progenitor—the middle class, and are an incident and not a factor in the soluincident and not a factor in the solu-tion of this social question. Bear in mind that it is easy to claim to be a Socialist party. But claiming to be one does not necessarily make it such. So-cialists, the world over, stand for the same thing, the same end in view, and are guided in their tactics, which are revolutionary the world over, by their knowledge of the class truggle, aiming at the emuncipation of the proletariat. Such is the Socialist Labor party. All others are but the decoy ducks of the others are but the decoy ducks of the capitalist class. Workingmen of Haverhill, while you undoubtedly cast your votes, honestly intending to benefit your, condition, through the triumph of Socialism, Socialism did not triumph. Instead you lifted into office individuals who, whatever else they may be, are not Socialists, and whose aim and object is to ground the emancipating and life-giving currents which propels the social revolution, the Socialist La-bor party. Therefore the Socialist Labor party refuses to consider the late municipal upheaval as a Socialist victory, or the conduct of the victors before election or while in office as the conduct of Socialists. They are "re-formers," and Socialists are not. SECTION HAVERHILL, S. L. P.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

An Allegheny, Pa., Worker Tolls of his Conversion.

To THE PEOPLE.—I want to state in this letter why I have become a Socialst.

A few years back I cast my vote for "Home Rule and Protection and Prosperity," and the prosperity that I got was a 15 per cent, reduction in wages the very next march, and it has been continually on the decline ever since. But, of course, just before the next election we will all get an increase; and so it has been for the last 20 years; and so it will be for the next 20 though I hope not) unless the workingmen will take a tumble to themselves spor foos, I was one of them) and look after their own interests instead of the interests of the capitalist. Of course they are all just as I was: they are Dems or they are Reps Just because their father was, and their grand-father was, and so they will be too.

You hear them say, and so did I say, but now I say and I hope to God others will follow me soon! I am a Socialist because it is the only retreat I see for me; for as the Government stands to-day, I see no other retreat for me.

Poor foolish slaves, only through this party, and that is the S. E. P. I love to make those three letters. I have often asked my fieling about me why is it the U. S. is taking so much interest in the Cuban affairs? "Why," they say, "to keep the Spaniards from starving and Rilling them out, and to set them free." Well, if they

let them rule themselves; they are as much able to rule themselves as our capitalists to rule and lynch the negro of the South. Take Wilmington, N. C., for instance, and oh so many other things I could mention if I only had the time to write them, and some I dare not say, for I am the chief bread-carner of a wife and two children; well, in shorter words, a capitalist slave; and to say too much would cut off my suppir, but the time will cone when I or some other can talk and will be backed up by the good S. L. P.

Allegheny, Pa., Jan. 14.

Retrospect and Prospect.

To THE PEOPLE.—What I here wish to say would. If said a month ago, have been mainly a reminiscence of the late campaign in the 16th New York Assembly District. As the next campaign is drawing near it may serve the more valuable purpose of a timely forecast.

Late at night, on the eve of election, after over 27 open air meetings had adjourned.

may serve the more valuable purpose of, a timely forecast.

Lafe at night, on the eve of election, after our 27 open alr meetings had adjourned, and the enthusiasm on the streets had subsided, a number of comrades went together into a restaurant in the District to take some supper. Most of these went home as soon as they had satisfied the inner man, leaving behind them Courades Lissauer, Fry, myself and one or two others, who sat up talking over the situation.

At 2 o'clock in the morning, "Humpy" Hunnover other light leaver of the Tammany District Leader Pat Keenan) came in with his staff of heelers and sat down around the fables near where Comrade Lissauer was carrying on a hot debate with some Republicans. "Humpy," seeing that his Republican political adversary (sie) was being bearien by the strong arguments of Comrade Lissauer, pitched into the discussion to help out the Republican. The result was, not that the Republican got any relief, but that "Humpy" had to share Lissauer's hammer blow arguments, that now fell with redoubled force and quantity. Finding that he was getting decidedly the worst of the argument, "Humpy" made the following statement as a clincher intended to prove that however right, awe we'd our work was bound to be unsuecessful. Said he pointing his finger to us. "If your candidate for Assembly in this District polis a bigger vote than last year, we, will next year take up some Socialist with a large following, gather enough signatures to enable him to run as an opposition to your candidate, so that he will be able to take about 300 votes away from you; we will cover all his cannalign expenses, and give him a \$1,200 job after election."

At this point, one of "Humpy's staff chipped in saying:

penses, and give him a \$1,200 job after election."
At this point, one of "Humpy's" staff chipped in saying:
"We could have done that even at this campaign: but we reminded ourselves too late; we are on to the tricks now; look at the 12th-Assembly District."
Of course we laughed. These men don't know the ropes of the now rapidly oncoming political unrising of the working class. Nevertheless, their words are of the nature of a lot, of cuts that have been let out of the bag; they exclude a thing or two that is happening.

In the first place, their words, explain the Barondess campaign in the 12th last year, and the reason why the Democratic papers were all bouning him; it is now also clear where the funds came from for that campaign.

In the second place, the cats "Hunny"

papers were all features came from for that campaign.

In the second place, the cats "Humpy" and his staff let out of the bag may explain the anxiety of the Labor Fakir Pringe of this 10th District to get a resolution passed by the so-called State Federation of Labor recommending political action to the workingmen. This Prince has a son in a Tammany job and is looking for something to the solution of the second that something by taking the stump against the S. L. P.; but his "efforts" were been erangs. Now he is probably grooming hinself as the "Socialist" with "large following" who is going to play stool-pigeon for Tammany.

Let this be as it may, the 16th Assembly District is getting in trim all right, ready to fight the capitalist class politicians of the state to go the stump their "Socialist".

District is getting in trim all right, ready to fight the capitalist class politicians of both parties together with their "Socialist' stool pigeons. IRVING H. WEISBERGER, New York, Jan. 16.

As it Looks from the California O'servatory.

To THE PEOPLE—Another farce is over, the "American Sovereigns" have spoken. It is to be perceived that some of them are slowly but surely commencing to wake up. It is not to be dealed that the gains made by the narry in some sections forced the recognition of the fact (from our friend, the enemy), that the Socialist Labur party is a coming factor in American politics.

The comrades in California have done nobly. E. M. Dewey polled nearly 10,000 votes. We held some immense meetings throughout the State conducting the most vigorous empaign in the history of the S. L. P. in this State. We distributed upwards of 200,000 manifestos, not to mention other literature. The last rally held in San Francisco was the most successful; 2,300 persons packed Odd Fellows' Hall, while tpwards of 400 persons were turned away.

The comrades have organized a propa-

San Francisco was the most successful;
2,300 persons packed Odd Fellows' Hail,
while upwards of 400 persons were turned
away.

The comrades have organized a pronaganda club, for the purpose of putting Comrade Job Harriman in the field as organizer, and keep him there until 1900. It is
proposed to have the State thoroughly organized on a firm basis for the next campaign. Clubs have been organized in Oakland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. We
hope to have Harriman in the field by the
first of March.

Some Republican papers seem to be helding a jublice over the passing of the late
ing a jublice over the passing of the late
is evident that a majority of its members
are returning to the fold. It seems to me
the facts in the case do not warrant the
foregoing statement for If reports of the
great increase, in non-voters are authentic,
it is evident that a great many of former
Poos have refrained from voling.

Kansas alone, that great stronghold of
their party, shows a falling off of 60 000
votes. Other States show a smilliar decrease. The majority of these voters will
put their thinking cans on between now
and 1900, and many will fock to the S. L.
P. standard. Already, some of the "Middleof the Road" papers are coming out for
Socialism. This is only one of the many
signs of the time. But give the others another year of thought and you will see the
difference in the morning. It is to make a
conservative statement. I believe, to say
that at least SO per cent. of former Pooulistse will in a few years join the S. L. P.
or vote its ticket if they vote at all. The
impending rout of the "Labor Fakirs," and
the reorganization of the unions on a so'ld
foundation, will also be a great help to the
party, in the near fature.

As the party grows in streagth and importance it behooves us to hold our conventions in the early months of the year.

In order to provide for any contingency that
may occur, for there is no doubt that an
attempt will be made to wreck the party 'ta
possible. Socialists schould be on

chinery. The holding of our conventions two or three months in advance of the customary time will enable us to stra ghten out these matters, in case that element should make trouble for us. We are not invunerable, and in the wreck of the People's party every Socialist should learn an object lesson. Death to all propositions savoring of fusior.

cunerable, and in the wreck of the People's party every Socialist should learn an object lesson. Death to all propositions savoring of fusion.

The campaign of 1808 has brought in many a new recruit, giving us the nucleus for the people that is destined to achieve for them their industrial independence at the ballot box.

From now on the growth of the S. L. P. will be rapid and substantial, and if the signs of the times are any indication of public sentiment, the issue in 1008 will be. Shall the people of the United States own the means of production and distribution collectively? I cannot see how the issue can be postponed much longer, for the immense and rapid concentration that is taking place in all branches of industry, and the rafe of speed at which labor appliances are being turned out, it is evident that the issue will be forced upon the people much sooner than expected by many. A great strike or some other unforseen event is not at all unlikely.

Every effort should be made by the rank and file of the party, and our new friends and sympathizers, to spread education among the workers; no opportunity should be neglected: we havn't any too much time to do so. The work to be accomplished is immense, and some of the comrades here are of the lide that our time is very limited.

Almost every day we see the announce.

are of the idea that our time is very limited.

Almost every day we see the announcement of the formation of some large trust. Out of an industrial capital in 1830, about \$3,500,000 is in the control of great combinations of capital. While the directory publishers of the new Chicago directory state that prior to its publication, 120,000 women had displaced that number of men during is months.

Comrades, agitate, educate, organize; remember it is the campaign of education that bears fruit. It is only by the force of our power and intelligence that me will emancipate ourselves from capitalism and the competitive system.

Some of our optimistic California friends claim that this State will pell 30,000 or 90,000 in 1900.

Fraternally yours.

Fraternally yours.

JOSEPH H. ALFONSO.
San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 16.

"The Silver Cross" or "The Car-penter of Nazareth".

"The Silver Gross" or "The Carpenter of Nazaroth".

To THE PEOPLE—Having rend the above named book, I organder it so valuable an adjunct to our propaganda work that I would fain grouse the interest of our companies everywhere to an appreciation of its importance. "The Silver Cross" is one of the geons taken from Eugene Sue's mosterpiece "The Mystries of the People" or "History of a Proletarian Family." This monumental work, which is history in the garb of fiction, shows the industrial development through which the race has passed with the accompanying systems of class rule and exploitation by which it was attended. The story which is told, by some member of the successive generations of the family, is woren around historical facts and incidents in such a manner that we can see the truth stand forth in clearer outline than if without the vivid presentation which holds the attention throughout the reading and leaves a lasting impression after.

The incidents of which the Carpenter of Nazareth was the central flaure pertain to an important epoch in the history of human development. "It is chosen because of its singular fitness to modern times in one important respect: the unity of action of the oppressors, despite hostile polities, material interests and clashing religious views."

"The Silver Cross" or "The Carpenter of Nazareth" is a pathetic page from history that holds the mirror un to the carbialist class—its orators, pulpiteers, politicians, lawyers, together with all its other menials of high and low degree, and, by the received cast, endightens and warns," and unight be addedy fortells its doom.

No "inspired" writer ever set forth so graphic a portrayal of the Nazarene as does this, "profane" work of the great reaching by Minersky—"Christ before Plinte"—a picture which is twelf work of the great reaching by Minersky—"Christ before Plinte"—a picture which is well, worthy of study in connection with the book. After reading this work one cannot help but ponder on the remarkable fact that a great tabuly by hi

"As to Methods."

To THE PEOPLE.-The Letter Box an

To THE PEOPLE.—The Letter Box answer indicating that so few letters had come in against the 'As to Methody' editorial surprised me very nuch. I had in tended writing against the theory advanced in "As 'to Methods" but thought that so would be lost in the flood.

In "As 'to Methods" but thought that so would be lost in the flood.

I believe that when we cote our ticket we vote for nothing but an abstraction we know that no direct results can follow from the election of a few scattered S. L. P. candidates, in the contrary it would harm us, as the fakirs could their point to our impotency in influencing legislation, and make more effective their claim that only through the old parties could the workers hone for any good. Did any good results follow the election of MeGuire?

Is not our vote growing fast enough? Just as rapidly as the people are becoming clucated to a classeouscious scientific political movement. Would not a vote not founded on a clear understanding be dangerous? Would it not result in the cibb and flow common to other parties and leave us a gideuious unpractical reform prity anxious for the election of a village Pond Master?

But should the "New Method" bring us

Chicago, Jan. 3. S. I. KLAUBER.

11.

II.

To THE PEOPLE.—Having directed the polemic pen so often against the adversaries of Socialism, the writer feels a mewhat strange and out of place in crossing "quills" with a comrade. In my letter—"As to Methods"—appearing in THE PEOPLE of Dec. 11th ult. I merely gave my personal observations relative to the principles expressed in the editorial of Dec. 4. In fact the editorial was a distinct echo of what had been revolving in my mind some months prior to the fall elections. It appears that comrades Wanhope and Berlyn don not thoroughly comprehend the plain meaning of the editorial. From my viewpoint the editorial in no way whatever, hinted at, or advocated the minutest change in the time-tried tactics of the S. L. P—only a more indicious application of our tactics to the conditious as they develop. Comrade Berlyn's question. "What has a "solendid trades union record" got to do with revolutionary Socialism?" has placed my mind somewhat in confusion. I have always understood that trades unionism in America was the first and so far the only visible manifestation of class-conaciousness among non-Socialist American ware slaves. It also occurs to me that the S. L. P. has adopted and taken into the Socialist family a sister (S. T. & L. A.) for the purpose of rescueling the American trades union movement from the clutches of the labor fakirs and capitalist decoy ducks, so that in this manner "revolutionary Socialism" may be the sooner and better inculcated on the minds of the working class.

Therefore it is my humble opinion that a Socialist with a good clear "trades union record" is thrice armed and equipped in the mission of clarifyins the American in the sinds of the working class.

To my mind the bacing of the strone-sit comrades in nomination for local legislative comrades in somination for local legislative comrades in somination for local legislative.

offices does not detract from the "straight vote" arguments used by all Socialist writers and speakers. I am still of the opinion that the heaviest and veteran forces of the revolutionary army of working class emancipation, should be down on the plains battling in the front ranks instead of being posted on the surrounding "abstract" embences, or around the camp fire of the General.

Distriction Description of the Bottler of the General.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 8.

Ruther in New Haven.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Moritz Ruther, the Holyoke S. L. P. Alderman, delivered an interesting address on "Socialsm in our Time" here Sunday, Dec. S. The hall was filled to operflowing, many of our comrades leaving before the lecture began so as to make room for strangers. After the meeting questions were called for and discussion invited, a gentleman in the audience arose and said: "The speaker made, the statement that Labor produces all wealth, I would like to know his definition of wealth. For instance, if coal is selling at \$5 per ton, is \$5 the value of the coal, and is coal in the mine wealth?"

The intention of the meeting being to give local speakers a chance for debate, Comrade Ruther excused himself, and Comrade Quity answered that the value of the coaw was measured by the labor expended in mining and transporting it, and as it was unavailable for use before it was mined it was not then properly wealth.

Thereupon a local Debaite jumped, up and undertook to explain what wealth was Much to the anusement of the audience, he became so tangled in his own words that he stopped in confusion, finishing with the statement that "Wealth is capital and capital is wealth; same thing."

Our comrade then pointed out that the definition this gentleman was struggling with was the capitalist definition of "capital," viz., "capital is that portion of wealth which is used in the production of more wealth."

Then another Debaite arose and yelled: "The S. L. P. are scales; they organize scale unions." "Are you'd a cultum man?" someone

which is used in the production of more wealth."
Then another Debsite arose and yelled:
The S. L. P. are scales; they organize scale unions. "Are you a union man?" someone asked. "No: I was. I west out on strike. he replied. Comrade Stodel came forward and in a near speech showed that the S. L. P. men in local trades unions were by far the most active members and that the Debsite's idea of a trades union was one that would pay him: devil take the other fellows. As it was plainly evident from this and other interruptions that the S. D. P. were there only to take every opportunity to slander us, they were given to understand that they would not be admitted in future.

The People and Public Libraries

The People and Public Libraries.

To THE PEOPLE—Since the last letter appeared in THE PEOPLE about Socialist papers in libraries. THE PEOPLE has been placed in quite a number of rending rooms of public libraries in Massachusetts. It is now going to about one hundred reading rooms in the State. Still many cities and towns, that have fine reading rooms, and where there is a Section of the party, no Socialist paper is to be found in the reading room. I suggest that each Section, in any part of the country, subscribe for at least five copies of THE PEOPLE and send them to five different public places in their town. There are always one or more private reading rooms; then in cities, engine houses or police stations, are good, places, it has been found to be a good thing to send a copy to the rooms of the city or town officals. It is always well read. Let the Section vote to subscribe for five copies to be sent to such places as the Organizer may direct.

to be sent to such places as the Organizer may direct.

I suggest that State Committees in communicating with Sections request Sections to attend to this matter. If Section in sending the paper to dibraries will request the management to save it, it will in the future be of great service for reference. In the future, when THE PEOPLE or other Socialist publications be placed in a library or other public place, and the facts are sent to the paper and published in this column, it will help the cause by keeping the matter before the members of the party. Always send the paper from the office of publication. During the year 1859 the paper ought to go to at least 1,000 new libraries and reading rooms.

S. L. P.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

R. C., NRW BRIGHTON, S. I.— Yes, indeed; they will be thinkfully received.
E. O. C., WICHITA, KANS.—Fraternal
Societies share with savings banks a serious danger for the workingmen, and for the
middle class also. The capitalist class frequently needs money to improve its plant.
The improvement of its plant is identical
with the displacement of labor, and, with
the selling more cheaply, the later of which
means the 'rendering of the competitive
struggle more arduous to the middle class.
The small individual savings, collected in
hanks, amount to large sums, and thus,
neatly and of themselves gathered in a
bank, are casily obtained by the capitalist.
Thus the workingman or middle class man,
who makes such deposits, himself builds his
future troubles. Fraternal Societies, like
some Unions, either deposit these savings
(what are dues but savings?) in banks and
thus place them handy for the capitalist to
borrow, or themselves loan such funds to
capitalist concerns,—all to the injury of
their members. Of this latter instance
there is a striking case in point. In Pittsburg, Pa., the former Glass Workers' Union
had a large treasury; it therewith partly
made loans to its, own employers, as a
means to propleate their "brother Capitaland thus directly gave their "brother Capitaland thus directly gave their "brother" in
hand the means to oppress them with new
machinery. This among other causes, led
to the union's collapse. Who knows how
much of the large treasury that the Intermade loans to its, own embloyers, as a made so the irrebrother in hands to its, own embloyers, as a made so the irrebrother in hand the means to propletate their "brother Capital." and thus directly gave their "brother in hand the means to oppose their "brother in than the means to propletate their "brother in the means to propletate their "brother in thand the means to oppose their "brother in than the means to oppose their "brother in thand the means to oppose them with new means to propletate their "brother in thand the means to oppose them with new means to propletate their "brother in thand the means to oppose them with new means to propletate their "brother in thand the means to oppose them with new machinery. This and the scholar proposed their "brother in thand the means to propletate their "brother in thand the means to oppose them with new the large treasury that the fuse the under the fire the machinery. This addit

w. M. NEW YORK.—The S. L. P. platform demands the "income tax" as a means for immediate improvement. The tax is one that can not be shifted; it would be collected from large incomes; thus the wealth of the excessively wealthy, i. e., of those who have the largest shares of the plunder of Labor, can be conveniently exprepriated for the benefit of the community. Collected and administered by a capitalist Government, however, the income tax, even if actually collected, would not redound to the workers' benefit, because it would not be applied towards the removal of the cause of their declining wage. Keep always in mind, that as a central pronosition, the share of the wealth the workingman produces and is left to him does not depend upon taxation.

G. F., KANSAS CITY, MO.—We are not

upon taxation.

G. F., KANSAS CITY, MO.—We are not aware that Shafter is a husiness partner of Alger. That, however, may not be unlikely. These capitalists and their lay-dogs have stock in such a variety of concerns that it is safe to say most of them are, in some way or other, partners.

E. S. G... WORCESTER, MASS.—The proof we have in print of the political deal that went on in Haverhill between the regular Democratic and the Debs-Democratic politicians is the following signed letter, that appeared in the Haverhill "Gazette" of last Dec. 1 and which has remained wholly uncontradicted:

of last Dec. 1 and which has remained wholly uncontradicted:
"To the Editor of the Gasette:
"Will you please publish the following in the columns of your paper for the sake of truth, a principle very much needed and quite scarce in the present municipal campairs. The subject matter relates to the statement of Chairman Maguire of the Democratic city committee, as published 'n last evening's Gasette, wherein he 'denies that any attempt had been made at all to trade on the municipal berths by the endorsing of candidates of other parties.' Now perhaps Mr. Masuire. (if he made such a statement) has forgotten the conversation with Mr. Lott F. Burke when in Mr. Burke's store last week, also the visit of a certain barber to Burke's for the purp se of coming to an acreement, whereby the Socialists' aldermanic candidates in wards 4 and 6 were to be endorsed by the Democratic convention, and in 'return in case they were elected their votes were to be given to a certain gentleman for superintendent of streets.

"James F. Carey, representative elect, knows that the main argument of the above statement is true, as his advice upon the matter was sought and acted upon.
"THOMAS KELLY."

"Democratle Independent candidate for Alderman from Ward 6."

Of course, by the "Socialists" herein referred to is meant the Debs or Social Democrats, as appears from the context.

The Debs-Democrat, whose "ADVICE UPON THE MATTER WAS SUIGHT AND ACTED UPON" never dared controdict this, damaging statement in writing ludeed, no regular Democrats were put up in two Wards-the 2nd and the 4th the 4th being one of those referred to in the letter as under negotiation), and it is the Democratic votes of these two Wards that gaven the victory to the Debs-Democratic Mayor, who, as stated last week, has already been lifting his political mortgages held by regular Democratic politicians. There was negotialing and dickering all along the like.

A. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—The first of May is the International Union Tar. It would is the Democratic Park It would is the International Union Day.

A. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—The first of May is the International Labor Day. It, would hardly be correct to call it an "Interna-tional Holiday."

J. C. C. NEW YORK.—No. single-taxer. dear, neither did Stanislas Cullen "make a slip" in writing, nor THE PEOPLE in printing that line in last week's poem that demands:

printing that line in last week's poem that demands:

'free access to the soil.'

The expression in the mouth of the Socialist is not the iddocy that it is in yours. We Do want free access to the soil, and declare so loud enough but we know political economy and social history, and knowing that, we know, that in the course of time a certain thing. Capital by name, has grown up between the 'soil' and 'labor,' and that without the ownership of that thing there is no free access/possible to the soil. You are not aware of that; you live still in the days of small production; hence when you how! for the soil you neglect howing for that without which the soil would remain as inaccessible as the moon. You will find it a cold day when a Sociallist "makes a slip'that will give any consolation to a single-taxer.

L. M., Pittsburg, KANS.—Why, man you.

L. M., Pittsburg, KANS.—Why, man you wrong yourself, or rather the opinions you bold, when you propose fusion. If the S. L. P. is the "intolerant," etc., organization you take it for, causing it to be "barren of all prospect," how on earth can you—'a Socialist body and soul" tolerate, iet alone promote, the idea of a fusion of your Social Democracy, of your "practical and successful method to introduce Socialism," with an organization "barren of all prospect"? Surely you would not, at least you should not, give up "wise methods" for "barren ones." Or do you, perchance, hug to your palpitating buzzum the delusion that the S. L. P. would adopt the tactics of voting for armories, dealing with capitalist politicians, appointing them to office, or approving of the "honorable" conduct of candidates, put up by it and pledged to resign their offices upon the party's demand, going back upon their piedge?—Drop it!

candidates, put up by it and pledged to resign their offices upon the partys demand, going back upon their pledge?—Drop It!

J. G., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The lecturer who claimed that the social labor necessary to produce a commodity could not be taken as a measure of exchange value on the ground that. It the wheat crop in elevators was the second to the desire of exchange value was not the result of labor but of suply and demand—that lecturer simply litustrates such increase of exchange value was not the result of labor but of suply and demand—that lecturer simply litustrates hough. The law of exchange value is not determined by necidents; no scientific principle is determined by perturbing causes. The law of exchange value is not determined by perturbing causes and actionis, like fires, are equalized. It is a vulgar way of trying to establish laws of exchange value is ascertained by the principle is determined by the supply and demand—as the underlying runply and demand—as the underlying principle. Marx disposes of this in short order by asking: "And if the supply equals the demand, what then? at what joint would value stand?" A pendulum will lean to the right or to the left, according as the greater force, pulling it either way, pulls to the right or to the left, according as the greater force, pulling it either way, pulls to the right or to the left, but if the two opposing forces are equal, then they neutralize ench other. By what law is then the direction of the pendulum is primarily determined by the law must be the central or principal law, in fact, THE law. The chirection of the pendulum is primarily determined by the law must be the remained by the forces that pull it to the right and left; such an explanation would explain nothing fundamentally:—no more does "supply and demand": when the two are equal, does exchange-value cease to exist? No. What here is not the pendulum is primarily determined by the lowes of that nature, contemplating the opening of a discussion in the party press.

modity."

The rest next week.

T. C. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Communications of that nature, contemplating the opening of a discussion in the party press looking to a change of the party constitution, should come through the N. E. C. As a gentle tip, and so as to promote clearness on the discussion that may arise, if you decide to memorialize the N. E. C., allow us to here make the suggestion that, in the treatment of your subject, you omit not to make clear how a National Executive Committee, whose members are taken from the several States, can meet at all, let alone meet with the frequency, that is daily becoming more imperative, without bankrupting the party; or how such a N. E. C. can fall to meet, with that requisite frequency, without paralysing or dislocating the party. HENRY O. MORRIS, PUEBLO, COLO,—Your letter, announcing your book has been received, but not the book itself. Shall look it over when it comes, and if either its good or its bad features warrant, it will be reviewed.

P. P. P. DANBURY, CONN.—The real trouble with the individuals you mention

and the vigor they reveal in resisting the adoption of honorable and straight methods. It is a case of natural affinity and selection, like ducks taking to a mill-pond.

P. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—Just go to your public library, to the Law alcove; take down one after another the statutes of the States in alphabetical order; look up in the index of each volume for the littles of the laws that are meant to be for the benefit of Labor; take down the list of these, and, when you are through with the last State, you will have a full list of "Labor laws that have been passed and are not enforced." There is no Labor law that is actually enforced.

A. H. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—The event

actually enforced.

A. H. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—The statement in the Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan column to the effect that "when the cotton harvester will be in full swing, it alone will throw out 600,000 hands" is founded on the fact that, without the harvester it takes 700,000 hands to harvest the crop, while with the harvester 40,000 hands (20,000 teamsters and 20,000 boys) can perform the work.

A. G. W. WASSENSON

A. G. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.—It takes a man to judge a man.

a man to judge a man.

J. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—The baid question: "How many hands does it take to produce a first-class shee?" is unanswerable: It depends upon the size of the factory: the larger and more completely equipped this is, the more extensive is the subdivision of labor that it works under, and, consequently, the more numerous are the hands through which a first-class shee passes from start to finish; in some factories there are 101 and more subdivisions, in others less. In an average good-sized factory, turning out 800 pairs of first-class shoes a week, the shoe would pass through about 70 hands.

H. K., PATERRON: N. J.—Pamphlet

H. K., PATERSON, N. J.—Pamphlet Poeen received , will be looked into.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform) ... boc. per 100 Constitution in Jewish (without platform) ... boc. per 100 Duc Cards ... 60c. per 100 Application Cards ... 60c. per 100 Application Cards ... 60c. per 100 Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per dos. 25c. Metal emblem pins (gilt) per dos. 25c. When ordering supplies, eaclose the cash it takes time to keep credit accounts, seni out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, post age and effort may be employed to a better purpose.

age and enorthary to employ are not purpose.

The emblem buttons and the pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.

Address all orders to:

HENRY KUHN.

284 William street, New York.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

ELLWOOD CITY, Pa., Jan. 15.have been reading the papers and have seen all about Gompers' "victory" over "that Socialism that is the very oppo-site of trades unionism and so undes unionism and so u Always being a worker American." Always being a worker in trades that have no organization, and seeing in ne direction any example of the benefits conferred by any union upon any of my friends or anyone else who did belong to them, I have always had a very poor opinion of unions, and fully sympathized with my friends who were members and who were always complaining of the rottenness and the shortcomings of their union. Mr. Gompers' remarks have caused me to pay much more heed to the labor movement than I ever did before, especially as I' have begun to understand cially as I have begun to understand the meaning of Capitalism and Socialism, which not only gives me an idea of the importance of a labor move-ment, but shows the danger of such a decoy, sham labor movement as the A. F. of L. or any other body of workmen with a capitalist politician and his heelers, in disguise (and a thiu one, too) at its hend, "keeping politics out," without themselves even having the decency to have a political conviction of their own, but have their "influence" for sale to the highest bidder, so that at each election we are dis-gusted with the sight of each leader gusted with the sight of each leader flying around with his little union in fluence tail behind him. One is bought in by this party, as Male Garland of the Amalgamated, by the Republicans; and another by that party, like Sovéreign by the Democrats, and even so down to the petty resolutions endorsing each dog-catcher or squire and "friend of labor." regardless of party or party principles, so long as it is capitalistic. I have noticed that af such times those active and influential persons from such unions were in a persons from such unions were in a happy frame of mind, and were very busy talking up Mr. So and So's poli-ties and that if necessary they would clintch the argument or whatever you would call it, with a drink on himself, an unusual proceeding. Such things always disgusted me so that I felt that always disgusted me so that I felt that under no circumstances would I consent to be yoked up with such gullible ignoramusses with their evidently unprincipled leaders. But as I said before, THE PEOPLE and Gompers have set me to thinking, and if I knew any length of time what I was going to work at and, the trade was organized, I would certainly be among them. I have always felt bad towards the unions for closing, as far as they were

unions for closing, as far as they were able, all opportunities of learning a trade; and always thought that if they expected "labor" to be friendly and assist them, that they should be willing to do the same, but since they forced me to work the wages of which are low, this fact would allow me to are low, this fact would allow he to buy non-union or un-labeled goods be-cause they were cheap and better fitted to my wages. The small portion of workingmen who are organized and the utter failure of boycotts and label gitation show that I was not alone In my lonesome way, I always felt that any man who did no work or any man who received a greater return for his work than my wages, was my material enemy, since less of his life went into my living than mine went into his, and he therefore was using up my vitality without giving me an equiva-

the influential labor fakirs are such dear friends to all capitalist politicians, and all such politicians are such staunch friends of labor, is it so that public employés do not fare any better at their hands, especially since they are supposed to give these politi-cians their undivided support? I want to know. Having worked for the State of Pennsylvania in different capacities, on and off the last ten years. I would n and off, the last ten years, I would through that experience call your at tention to a thing or two.

First, public employes are an increas-

ing quantity and will continue to be.

Second, they are as free as anyone else to vote as they chose if they only think so, which most of them do.

Third, public employés, if organized,

are in a position, first of any, to get the benefit of any beneficial legislation, since the Government itself would publicly have to violate its own laws if it did not enforce them when called on to do so. As it is, no one knows whether the public employés are working contrary to labor laws or not,

as they have no voice and are afraid.

Fourth, other employes can use their political power with deadly effect in favor of better labor laws, if they are once freed from the baleful influence of the fakir: they can know also that all improvement made in the condition of public employes must tend to uplift those employed elesewhere and go to-wards counteracting the bad effects of over-competition through machinery. Right here notice that all directors of public institutions are capitalists and are interested in one way or another in establishments employing men. Do you think that such "successful business men" get their success through their bludness to their class interests? Would they do you think, rather see the conditions of public employés or the conditions of their own employés be the better? Would they rather see their hands striving to get into public service or see the public employes try ing to get a place in private employ-ment? They know the value of competition too well to admit of more than one answer. When one thinks of the freedom that could be used by these people, in paying good wages with the public cash (heing expert tax-dodgers, having no fears of private loss on that account) and making their job solid for time to come by taffying the working class into keeping such practical friends of labor always at the spiggot, or bung-hole even; he marvels why it is not so; until he sees the class struggle and realizes the importance of government and politics to the interests of the capitalist, class. Who can gain more by standing together and maxime by standing together and making their class interests safe, than they could by each looking after his private interests regardless of the common class interests, which is as true of any other class. I now consider a public job as a sort of a half-way house, a purgatory between a decent job and

the poor house. The capitalist class must part with a part of their plunder to keep poverty from consuming the "reserve army," fearing other consequences as well as their economic loss without the "army"; fearing that hunger and cold is too honest to be bought and too fearless to be frightened; so a nice public position comes in a handy sop in any case.

The following is a wage scale in the last State institution that I worked at, and it is fully as good as the rest. I will also verify the statement that the cost of living fixes the wages. Everyone says when their attention is called to the low wages: "Yes, they are low, but living is cheap here, and in the end the wages are as good here as elsewhere." Electricians, plumbers, gas fitters, machinists and such get paid from \$1.95% a day down to \$1.64 1-3, 12 hours a day, 7 days a week. Firemen and helpers from week. Firemen and helpers from \$1.64 1-3 to \$1.31½, same hours. If they board at the institution, they get the washing done, and medical attendance, and 98½ cents a day. The best male attendants get 72 1-3 cents, their board, etc., and are liable to call for daty at any time; they rise at 5 a. m., the best continuous duty until 9 n. m. do their continuous duty until 9 p. m., 7 days in the week, with two after-noons and one day off each week, but never being absent at meal times, when they have duties to perform even on their day off. Newer attendants "in line, of promotion" get 50% cents for the same work. The lady attendants, there are as many of them as male at tendants, get from 65% to 46 tendants, get from 674 to 45 cents.
The laundry girls, cooks, chamber-maids for the officials, etc., get from 39 2-3 cents up. The farm hands, milkers and drivers work full farmers' time and under regular farm hiredmens' conditions, which needs no words to paint, since the farmer as a friend of labor and the foundation of the country is well known—each elec-tion. Their wages range from 65 to 75 cents a day. Now, one thing is sure. Conditions outside cannot be better or no one would want to enter, and since I am informed that the place could be filled with new employes from cellar to attic at once, from applications at band, and at the "protected" and "antipauper European labor" price of 39 cents a day, and yet this State casts a clear-headed vote of only 4,200, and had 728,300 for McKniley with 427,125 more for Bryan, to say nothing of the small parties.

Well, it is getting time to knock a little politics out of the unions—capitalist politics. These empolyés are not as might be imagined, a lot of wornout oldish persons who have no more hopes to push them on and are glad.of any resting place this side of pauperism. They are almost all smart, young and we will add good looking. Many fresh from the farm, all well educated excepting in economics, a few ex-school teachers, many graduates from near-by normal schools. But it is better here than on the farm, besides one has good clothes on every day, and are in com-

Yes. I fear each one has a glorious pipe dream locked up in his bosom that he will not deliver himself of until a hard knock of fate forces him to. He head is stuffed with example of men head is stuffed with example of men "rising from poverty, etc.," his mind is clogged up by reading the various "Home Journals" and "Companions" with their cheerful advertisements of "diamond rings FREE" and "you can make \$100 a week easy," etc., etc. He has hopes built on the "Whittingtons and his cat" plan and he feels in his bones that his present drudgery that don't even leave him time to read the don't even leave him time to read the the burden of his being President— when his time comes. Yet it is far more likely that his turn will come by getting on a street car job, or as an at-tendant to a sterilizer in a steam laundry. Yet he has good stuff in him, and will have better sense by and bye. He is naturally on the look out for No. 1. and is healthy, persevering and econ-omical, and when he sees that he can turn his vote to good account for his naterial welfare he will do it, and do

Since a union composed solely of pubsince a union composed solely of pub-lic employes would fare badly at the hands of the politicians, each public employe would fare badly at the hands of the politicians, each public employe should quietly foin the S. T. & I. A., and by the aid of his vote, and by strengthening the no-fakir union against the fakirs could deliver a fire that would make the politicians hop a lively tune as directed by the union's demands, which would AT ONCE bene-fit the public employé and at the same time help the other employes; and not the least, the different tactics that the Socialist unions would use toward the politicians coupled to such officials that the Socialist might elect from time to time here and there on bye elections, would have a powerful effect toward bringing the paralized and indifferent workingman to his senses and start him in with the rest, for we all want him in with the rest, for we all want all we can get, and but show a way with a ghost of a chance and you will not be long waiting for help. So agitate, educate, organize—but not where the enemy, the Capitalist Class, has the control of your organization. Don't let him have your political power as well as your labor power. Realize that your ballot is for your own use, not for a favor to give to a friend or the boss.

A. B. GINNER. A. B. GINNER.

EXEMPLIFIED. (Continued from page 1.)

it imagines the conflict can be "patched up"; thus it blurs the line that should sharply separate in their minds the capitalists goats from the Labor sheep. In this confusion of mind, the class-

In this confusion of mind, the class-unconscious workingmen exalt into-political power the class that oppresses them, and, on the economic field, place their necks confidingly into the noose of a capitalist arbitrator.

Let them learn by experience; and, no longer poohpoohing at the "fine-spun Socialist theory about the class struggle," pick their way by the light of Seth Low arbitral awards on the economic and Hazleton Demo-Republi-can massacres of the workingmen on can massacres of the workingmen on the political field, straight into the class-conscious economic camp of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the political camp of the Socialist La-bor party.

Hurry up, brothers!

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-APA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party sliterary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee.

Session of Jan. 17, with W. H. Wherry in the chair. Absent: Maikiel and Kinneally. Secretary reported that he had succeeded in securing a loan of \$300 to help tide over the difficulty in meeting payments on the Aimanac and meeting extra expenses occasioned by starting the store for the Labor News Company. The financial report for the week ending Jan. 14 showed, therefore: receipts, \$350.80; expenditures, \$49.86.

A report was received to the effect that the "Abendblatt." the Jewish official organ of the party, had published the minutes of the N. E. C. of Jan. 3 giving a garbied version of the "Putney letter"; that the Publishing Association had aiready taken action, passing a vote of censure upon the Assistant Editor who had been guilty of the offence. Resolved, that in view of the fact that the party cannot afford to have appear, in an official organ, a mutifaced version of an important ulterance of the N. E. C. demands of the Editor of the "Abendblatt" a re-publication in full of the letter in question: that the Editor of the "Abendblatt" be notified that, in publishing reports of the proceedings of the N. E. C. the same must be given exactly as they emanate from this N. E. C.; and that this N. E. C. demands unswerving allegiance to the party from all party organs.

Section North Adams, Mass., reported the expulsion of a member with a vote of 5 to the party from all party organs.

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Organizer Hickey reported on his work in Pennsylvania, successful in many respects. Several communications from Mil waukee were read indicating differences of opinion in the Section, but as the information therein was of a fragmentary character, it was resolved to await further developments.

velopments.
Charters were granted to new Sections
in: Erie, Pa., and Delta, Colo.
A. S. BROWN.
Rec. Secretary pro tem.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS.—We are so much in the fighting line that we have not much time for correspondence.

The members of the S. L. P. from Indiana send their best greetings and wishes of success to the party on the New Year. Some 'of our Eastern comtades claim to have the banner increase in the vote at the last election, which we here dispute. In diana can bonst of a, 600 per cent. Increase: can any other State or locality show better? We think not. The outlook in this State is bright. The Sections are on a better basis than ever before. We feel sure that we shall follow close on the heels of the best of the sister -States. After the next election, the Indiana S. L. P. all be an official party. Never before have the comrades been so eager for work. The returns of the last election stirred them up. This Summer we shall have an effective jour of agitation. Section Indianapolis will hold a big March Celebration, the proceeds to go to the State Campaign Fund. Our Section celebrated New Year's eve with an entertainment in Columbia Hall. It was a great success; the hall was packed full, a neat sum was realized.

This month we have election of officers of the different Branches' and expect a hot time. We have here, a few soreheads, that is, they have been sore ever since they bumped up against the bandwagon of Gompers at Kansas City. With bright hopes, endiess suggestions and Socialist (?) resolutions they left from here. But, o my, you should see them now. It is pretty hard to discover them. Will they be benefited, by experience? We hope so. They should realize that the A. F. of L. is nothing but partly a business, jobbing organization and political jobs fishing officials. The downfall of the A. F. of L. is a thand; its defenders are walking in the valley of the shadow of death, driven there by the Socialists, who are walking in the light.

C. REMPLER, Organizer.

Massachusetts.

HAVERHILL.—Section Haverhill, S. L. P., held its regular meeting Sunday, Jan. 8., and elected the following list of officers for the ensuing term: Organizer, Michael Leavitti Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Michael T. Berry: Financial Secretary, Carney Wood Doyle; Treasurer, James F. Dalley; Literary Agent. Ernest Chester Peabody; Grievance Committee, Martin Boyle, Moses Snyder, Walter F. Gorvin. It was voted that the above list of officers be published in THE PEOPLE, the official organ of the S. L. P.

MICHEAL LEAVITT. Organizer,

1(3) Washington street.

New Jersey.

STATE CONVENTION S. L. P. of N. J.

STATE CONVENTION S. L. P. of N. J.
To the County Committees, Sections and
Branches of the S. L. P. of N. J.
Comrades: -In obedience to the decision of the last annual State Convention to State Convention of 1890 will be held on February 22, and opened at 11 a. m. sharp; the place of Convention being subject to a g-neral vote, will be made known in due time. The above-named organizations are requested to elect delegates, one of each Branch, Section or County Committee, who must be furnished with proper credentials and card of membership.

Order of Business:

1. Election of chairman and secretary protem.

Order of Business:

1. Election of chairman and secretary pro tem.

2. Election of committee on credentials.

3. Election of permanent officers.

4. Election of committees:

a) Party Press and Literature.

b) Resolutions.

c) Agitation and Organization.

d) Ways and Means.

e) Auditing.

5. Report of State Committee and its suggestions.

6. Report of Counties and propositions.

7. Report of Counties and propositions.

8. Unfinished business.

9. New business.

10. Good and welfare.

11. Time and place of next convention.

12. Commades, and sympathizers from rural districts are most respectfully invited to attend in order to give the delegates information as to the steps-to be taken regarding organization and agitation. Hoping that a full representation from hroughout the State will be the result of this call and that every commade will help to accomplish this, we remain,

Yours fraternally.

STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

J. P. WEIGEL, Secretary.

NEWARK—All Socialists, and sympathishers with the Secretary and the secretary of the later with the Secretary.

NEWARK.—All Socialists and sympathizers with the Socialist Labor party living in the 10th and 12th Ward are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held Saturday evening, Jan. 21. at No. 18 Polk street, for the purpose of forming a Branch of the S. L. P. Meeting will be called to order at S:15 promptly.

New York.

ROCHESTER.—The "Socialist" has suspended for lack of finances; labor papers, which frequently cooled freely from the same, especially the "Fashlon Notes," will please take notice. At present 20 cooles of THE PEOPLE are sold at our Labor Lyceum meetings, which is a very good sign; the work we are doing will bear good sign; the work we are doing will bear good sign; the same is filled every Sunday afternoon. Last Thursday Comrade Linpelt addressed a local of the Brewers' on political action and was received most cordially; there were 200 members of one local district of the Brewers' on political action and was received most cordially; there were 200 members of one local district of the Brewers' on political action and was received most cordially; there were 200 members of one local district of the Brewers' on political action and was received most cordially; there were 200 members of one local district of the Brewers' on political action and was received most cordially; there were 200 members of one local district of the Brewers' on political action and was received most cordially; there were 200 members of one local district of the Brewers' on political action and was received most cordially; there were 200 members of one local district of the Brewers' on political action and was received most cordially; there were 200 members of one local district of the West Side and the Tyrol Zitheo Quartett of Umhey,

Sunday, Jan. 22d, 1899,

WENDEL'S HALL,

384 to 244 West 41th street.

Tickets, 15 Centa @ Porson.

Gents Wardrobe, 10 Cts.

Strict Union Arrange Ommencing at 7,30 P. M.

principles and tactics. One of the Iron Moulders' Union elected a comrade, and a 'seng one, to the State Federation over an 22 years long fakir and supporter of R. H. Curran, which shows that we are making Inrods in the pure and simplers. The 'Silver Cross,' besides hundreds of other books and pamphlets are being sold. We are looking forward to a good increase next fall election. Our Mayor, Dem., who two years ago opposed the plan of a garbage plant owned by the city, now advocates the municipal ownership-of the electric light plant. Of course, we will not be slow in making the best of it. We shall be heard from WM, LHPELT, Organizer,

Rhode Island.

A State Convention of the S. L. P. in Rhode Island will be held Friday, Jan. 27, 1829, at 8 p. m., in Textile Hall, 1935. Westminster street, Providence, R. I., to nominate a State ticket for the election in April, to take action on the personnel of the State Committee, and to transact any other party business.

By order of State Committee, S.15,22

A meeting of Providence Section, S. L.
P., will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Providence, R. L. on Friday,
Jan. 27, 1899, immediately on the adjournment of the State Convention, to nominate
a General Assembly ticket for the election
in April and to transact any Section business.
L. SILVERBERG,
Secretary City Committee Providence Sections, S. L. P.

Texas.

Texas.

SAN ANTONIO.—For the first time since Section San Antonio was organized, death has overtaken one of our comrades; but not death from natural causes; no, he fell by the hand of an assassin, who, crazed by drink, wanted to vent his murderous desire on some one. This victim was Carl Praeger, a journeyman tailor, who on his way home from his shop, was without provocation, without even knowing his slayer, shot and instantly killed on Monday, the 2nd instant. His supposel slayer—Rooney, a wealthy stockman from Alpine, is in jail. He discialms any knowledge of the shooting, although he was seen running from the spot in crowded thoroughfare of San Antonio where the tragedy took place. His attorneys, three in number, already give out their plan of defense: "Temporary or hereditary insanity." As he is wealthy, he will probably escape punishment, and the will probably escape punishment, and the will probably escape punishment. And the will probably escape punishment. And the will probably escape punishment and the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, On January 7, adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, On January 2, 1800, our comrade and co-worker in the noble cause of Socialism—Carl Praeger—was without provocation assassinated in the prime of life on a public thoroughfare of this city, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That notwithstanding the fact, that this awful deed has cast a deep sorrow over us, we harbor no feeling of vengeance or hatred against his siayer, knowing that the perpetrator of this crime is but a product of a system in which a small minority of the people can live in idleness and debauchery,—ofttimes leading to mirder,—while the great masses are in abject dependence and poverty, unprotected in life and limb, the prey of the former; further be it

"RESOLVED, That we heartly thank all friends for the help and assistance rendered in life and limb, the prey of the former; further be it

"RESOLVED, That we heartly thank all friends for the help and assistance rendered in life and limb, the prey of the

Ceneral Agitation Fund.

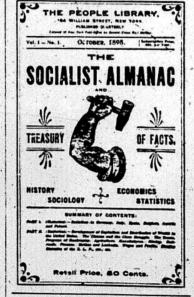
Previously acknowledged	19.02
Ernest Lemmon, Barre, Vr	1.52
M. Leitinger, Vandling, Pa	.50
Section Philadelphia, Pa., per T. A.	*****
Hickey	4.00
Section Scranton, Pa., per Hickey	2.50
Section Duryea, Pa., per Hickey	2.00
Section Dubols, Pa., per Hickor	2.00
Section Altoona, Pa., per Hickor	4:00
Pennsylvania State Committee, per	******
T. A. Hickey	60,00
	1917, (71)
Testal	A 124

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund. Previously acknowledged \$2,305.24 M. Scott, New York City 1.30

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns some time ago, has deter-mined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Com-pany, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

M. Steel, of Section Newburgh, would like to hear from Harry Pierce, formerly of said Section, and now supposed to be somewhere in the East.



THE PEOPLE'S

New-Years Greeting

1899.

is out. It is simple in design but very striking and full of

Against a background, dirty from the thick smoke from the many long factory chimneys, rises the muscular figure of a young workingman, holding in his left hand a laurel wreath stating the number of votes cast this year for the S. L. P., and in the uplifted right the weapon with which the victory has been wrung-the Socialist Hammer. The expression in the face as well as the whole attitude is bold, full of determination and embodying in a very forcible way the aggressiveness and militant spirit of our movement and of THE PEOPLE. Suitable inscriptions surround the figure and on the sides are calendar

The colors are very well applied and it presents altogether a very impressive ersemble.

PRICE 10 CENTS, sent to any

"DAILY PEOPLE" CONFERENCE.

Delegates should not fail to attend the above conference meeting on Sunday, Jan. 22nd, 1899,

in 98 Ave. C.
Report of Resolution Committee will be p for discussion.

ATTENTION, WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

Saturday, Jan. 21, at 8 p. m., speakers will address a meeting to be held at B. Faitt's Hall, 23 Hackensack avenue, bet. 18th and 19th streets. Comrades are requested to make this known in that section, Object, to organize a Branch, 385 FRED'K KRAFFT, Organizer.

ALL SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION

For the Benefit of a Socialist Library.

Crand Concert and Ball of the

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,

Branch West New York (N. J.)

Branch West New York (N. J.)

to be held on Sunday evening, 8 p. m., at Relsenberger's Hail, Hudson County Boulevard and 23rd street, with the kind assistance of various Labor Singing Societies, Tickets, 10c. a person; but check, 10c. Music by People's Orchestra, 8, T. & L. A. All curs from Barclay, Christopher, 14th and 42nd street ferries stop at 23rd street Bergenline avenue, W. N. Y. 380

Masquerade and Civic Ball United Journeymen Pie Bakers of NEW YORK & VICINITY,

Saturday, Jan. 28, '99.

TEUTONIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS. 16th street and Third avenue.

(Entrance on 16th street.) Tickets 50c. for Gent and Ladles. Commencing at S o'clock. Grand March with calcium lights at 11 p. m. THE COMMITTEE.

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one Call: 1173 Spring. BRANCH: 327 E. 86th Str. homeonies BROOKLYN

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DR. C. L. FURMAN.

DENTIST, 121 Schermethorn Str., . Brooklyn, N.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Union and other Societies (not exceeding in lines) will be inserted under this best hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annua. Organizations should not lose such an opertunity of advertising their places of meetings.

meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duas street, Room 96, New York City. Geral Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 10th Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ZENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF NEW YORK. Meets at 2:30 every smids and afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, New York City. All boungide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Commanications are to be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. County Committee representing the street of the county Socialist City, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 18 Sprin

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Brookers, Lectures on political, economic as social questions at the Chib House, Myrile avenue, every Sunday evening Regular, meetings every first and this Regular, meetings every first and this

Monday.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 16 a. in., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fre.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 99. Office and Employment foreau; 64 East 4th street.

District I (Bohemian), 331 East list street, every saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stauton street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:330 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 43 street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Teeday at Fauliaber's Hail, 1551 2nd avenue at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS, nigets every 2d and 4th Wednesday etc. ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCS, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. Hendquarters 79 East 4th street. Meeting overy Friday at 12 o'clock noon, Fridhartmann, Pres.; Aug. Labts, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th 55th A. D. S. E. Cor, of 3d an and 149th street. Open every erech Regular business meeting every Frie.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. Meets second and fourth Sunday of cycles a. B., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms. 158-160 areane, New York City. Subscripten a ders taken for the Scand. Socialist Welly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

19, Scand, Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTT

& TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 68 of

& L. A. Headquarters, 64 East
street, Labor Lycenm. Regular med
every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. HE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CLETY OF YORKVILLE meets every

Monday evening at 206 E 80th st. Th Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism be means of discussions and debates. Com-and join. Workingmen's Educational Club, 14th Assembly District. Business meet-be every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 1th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open ev-ery evening. Visitors welcome.

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist though. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to mehership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful of \$1.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 4) weeks, whether continuous of with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the amortic members are sufficiently. A burial benefit of \$2.50.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and \$5 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$2.50.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and \$5 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$2.50.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and \$5 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$2.50.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and \$5 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$2.50.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and \$5 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$2.50.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and \$5 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$2.50.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and \$5 years of age members between 18 and \$5 years of age members between 18 and \$5 years of age members and the wives and unmarried daughters of the second clas

Workmen's Chi'dren Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Piace, N. Y. City, N. I.

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